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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 279 - BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Nov	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA ..	..	8,092
27th ,, 1925	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x...	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @	..	8,0 [illegible]
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,, ,,	52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
28th Nov.	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA ..	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,956
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	4,813	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,, 1926	DONGOLA*	8,083	....
6th Jan.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA

Omits Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
26th Nov.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
2[illegible]th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
28th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
1st Dec.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.
P. O Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	30th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	5th Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukuki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 30,17,785
Reserve Fund 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

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Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 75,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Yen.
Subscribed Capital 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES

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Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsinetsu
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
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Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

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General Manager.

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285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent.
Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
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Apply
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It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
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32 pills cost a Rupee
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
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Telephone No. 1220.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared
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B. L. THOSAR,
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Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
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Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

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YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Multani Firms in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 594, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R416

WANTED Energetic CANVASSERS to canvass work for a large Printing Press. Apply Box No. 200, c/o The "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A GRADUATE for Esplanade High School. Apply personally to Principal.
A R. 414

WANTED—AN experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. B. M. SURVEYOR, Engineer Building, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao.
A R. 415

WANTED—Experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS Apply or see personally with copies of testimonials and lowest salary required, to CHAGGAN PITAMBERDAS PAREKH near Kahuta Khana, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay
A R. 376

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training BY CORRESPONDENCE Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make Soap -/1/6 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE M. Rawalpindi, India
A W

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of a Supervisor of Municipal Urdu Boys' Schools from candidates preferably graduates, who must be Muslims and must have Urdu as their Mother tongue. Applicants must state age, province of domicile, University qualifications, actual experience as teachers, and send copies of certificates which will not be returned. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. The monthly pay and grade of the post, which is pensionable under Municipal rules is Rs. 125—15—230. Applications must reach the Chairman, School Board, Karachi Municipality, before 15-12-24.
A22115

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WANTED—A well and long-experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON is open for ENGAGEMENT for a nominal remuneration, willing to go overseas. Write to Box No. 592 Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
B R397

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C R418

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C R496

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—JUST LANDED—

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TREASURE HOUSE
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WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new. Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted Re. 1 ea., Blades, Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6, As. 2 ea.; "OGEE" automatic stropper for ordinary razors Rs. 8-8 Carborundum Strappers, Rs. 5; Jordan's "Old Faithful" Razors, Rs. 7 each. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4; Horse, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Hornby Road.
T. R 398

FOR SALE—500 BLANKETS! BLANKETS 500—For immediate Clearance, one lot of 500 woollen Blankets just manufactured by a well-known Indian Woollen Mill, suitable for servants, Policemen, hospitals and sepoys' use. Price Rs. 3 15/0 each. Apply sharp. Size 84" by 54" A.M. HAJEE, Yusuff Sait and Sons, 55, Chick Pet, Bangalore City.
T 22121

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Meadows St, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New. Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495, Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 225 nett. any size. Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 309 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	215
Remington 10 Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160 ...	215
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New ...	207

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
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Telephone No. 21223.
N W

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BERGER PAINTS.

THE AGENCY for Messrs. Lewis Berger and Sons, Ltd. Paints, Colours and Varnishes, has been TRANSFERRED as from the 15th day of October, 1924, to
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
and all enquiries and orders should be addressed to their office at
15, DOUGALL ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.
29102

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1924-1925.

THE SEASON WILL CONSIST OF 20 DAYS' RACING, COMMENCING ON 13TH DECEMBER, 1924.

BOMBAY WINTER MEETING, 11 DAYS, BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS, AND BOMBAY SPRING MEETING, 4 DAYS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Inclusive of Entertainment Tax.
FOR WHOLE SEASON.

MEMBERS	Rs. 75
NON-MEMBERS	,, 90
LADY	,, 25

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.
2. Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.
3. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Club Road, Byculla, on all working days between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. or at the Gates.
4. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Re.	As.
Gentleman	6	0
Lady	3	0
Lawn Tickets	4	8

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Admission	2	0

THIRD ENCLOSURE.

Admission	1	0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subjects to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order
E. F. LANCE,
Asst. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
15th November, 1924.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1924-1925.

LIST OF DATES.

BOMBAY WINTER MEETING 1924.

1st Day, Saturday, 13th December, 1924.
2nd Day, Saturday, 20th December, 1924.
3rd Day, Wednesday 24th December, 1924.
4th Day, Saturday, 27th December, 1924.
5th Day, Thursday, 1st January, 1925.
6th Day, Saturday, 3rd January, 1925.
7th Day, Saturday, 10th January 1925.
8th Day, Saturday, 17th January, 1925.
9th Day, Wednesday, 21st January 1925.
10th Day, Saturday, 24th January, 1925.
11th Day, Saturday, 31st January, 1925.

BOMBAY RACES 1925.

1st Day, Saturday, 7th February, 1925.
2nd Day, Wednesday, 11th February, 1925.
3rd Day, Saturday, 14th February, 1925.
4th Day, Wednesday, 18th February, 1925.
5th Day, Saturday 21st February 1925.

BOMBAY SPRING MEETING, 1925.

1st Day, Saturday, 28th February, 1925.
2nd Day, Wednesday, 4th March 1925.
3rd Day, Saturday, 7th March, 1925.
4th Day, Saturday, 14th March, 1925.

C. R. CHAMBERS,
for Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 1st October, 1924.
22109

LOST OR MISLAID.

LOST OR MISLAID—Three hundred and eight share certificates Nos. 11323 to 11630 of the Bombay Industrial Mills Co., Ltd., standing on the name of Vadilal Sarabhai, have been LOST or MISLAID. All persons having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their registered Office, Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay within fifteen days from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificates will be issued to Vadilal Sarabhai.
22070

TENDERS.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the items of reinforced cement concrete work of the new Vegetable Market to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Copies of tender forms can be had from the Municipal Engineer on payment of Rs. 5. Each tender must be accompanied by 1 per cent. earnest money. The successful tenderer will have to deposit additional 4 per cent. of the estimated cost. Tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 6th December, 1924.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
18-11-1924. 29116

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE hereby inform the public that the following partners in our Rangoon business have retired from our firm as from Aso Vad Amas, Samvat year 1980.

1. Shah Malsi Devji
2. Shah Kunvarji Megji
3. Shah Ravji Jadavji
4. Shah Chapsi Nathoo.

SALLEH MAHOMED OOMER DOSSAL.
R 412.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE hereby inform the public that the services of our following Mehtas (Clerks) have been dispensed with from the dates shown against their names and they are no more in our service.

If hereafter anybody deals with them in our name or on our behalf he will do so at his own risk and account and we shall be in no way responsible for the same.

1. JOSHI LAXMIRAM BHAGWANJI from Bhadarva Sud 13th Thursday, St. year 1980.
2. SHAH KUNVARJI LILADHAR, from Kartik Vad 12th Sunday, St. year 1981.
3. SHAH KUNVARJI PALAN, from Kartik Vad 8th Thursday St. year 1981.
4. SHAH HANSRAJ LILADHAR from Aso Vad Amas, Tuesday, St. year 1980.
5. SHAH JIVRAJ KARMASI from, Aso Vad Amas, Tuesday, St. year 1980.
6. SHAH DERAJ NAGSI from Aso Vad Amas, Tuesday, St. year 1980.

SALLEHMAHOMED OOMER DOSSAL.
R413

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Mr. HUSAINALI NAVROJALI ALLARUKHIA has no concern whatsoever with the Glassware business carried on at Shaikh Memon Street, under the name, style and firm of Peermahomed Allarukhia and Co., and also with the estate of the deceased Navrojali Allarukhia. Any person dealing with the said Husainali Navrojali Allarukhia shall do so at his own risk and responsibility and the said firm of Peermahomed Allarukhia and Co., and the estate of the said Navrojali Allarukhia will not be responsible in any way.

Bombay, dated 25th November, 1924.

PIRMAHMAD ALARAKHIA AND CO.,
Executor and Trustee of the widow Jenabai Nawrojali Alarakhia.
R417

THE VIRAMGAM SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors and shareholders of the abovenamed Company that in accordance with the orders passed under Sec. 153 of the Indian Companies Act on the 18th November, 1924, by the Court of the District Judge at Ahmedabad in miscellaneous application No. 134 of 1924, a Meeting of the creditors of this Company will be held in Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad, on 2nd December, 1924, TUESDAY, at 1-30 p.m., and a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1924, at 1-30 p.m., under the Chairmanship of R. B. Girdharlal Uttamram Parekh, B.A., L.L.B., for the undermentioned purposes as provided by Sec. 153 of the Indian Companies Act. The shareholders and the creditors of the Company are requested to be present in the shareholders, and creditors' meeting respectively.

BUSINESS.

"To consider and pass, if thought fit, with or without modifications, the schemes submitted by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., and Mr. Vardhman, Raghavjee."

Viramgam, 21st November, 1924.

For the Viramgam Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
(Sd.) WHITTLE MAGANLAL SONS,
Agents.
22141

NOTICE

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND AND METAL SHEET FACTORY OF MESSRS. ALIMA HOMED JIVABHAI, SITUATE AT SITA FALWADY AT MAZAGAON.

THE undersigned (Trustees of the Composition Deed, dated 16th July, 1924, and made between the partners of Messrs. Alimahomed Jivabhai, the undersigned and the diverse creditors of Messrs. Alimahomed Jivabhai) are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of leasehold land, measuring 25,545 square feet and the Factory erected thereon and the Machinery, tools, Die Punches appliances, etc. in the said Factory known as the Metal Factory of Messrs. Alimahomed Jivabhai, situate at Sitafalwady at Mazagaon, without the Fort

The Machinery in the Metal Factory is in complete working order. It has the capacity to punch and polish approximately 150 Maunds of Copper, brass or Alluminum vessels per day.

The Factory and the Machinery can be seen by previous appointment made with the undersigned.

The list of Machinery and conditions on which the leasehold land building thereon and the Machinery tools punches, etc., are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Khoja, Mithabhai Nathoo, Hanuman Building, Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, without the Fort, any week day, between the hours of 12-30 to 4-30 p.m.

No pledge is given to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders are to be delivered at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort, with the sum of Rs. 5,000 and should be delivered with Rs. 5,000 not later than 2 p.m. on the 10th day of December, 1924. The person whose tender shall be accepted will have to pay the price less Rs. 5,000 deposited with the tender and complete the sale within a month from the date of the acceptance of the tender. The person whose tender shall be accepted shall be deemed to have seen and accepted the conditions subject to which the leasehold land and the building thereon and the Machinery and plant are sold.

Bombay, dated the 21st November, 1924.

(Sd.) HABIB ESMAIL,
for self and Co-Trustees.
1382

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 80 tons of DUST COAL, suitable for burning kanker lime or bricks at Vasind Railway Station. Offers may be sent to:—
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Housing District No. 1,
Development Department, Matunga.
22139

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of HAJI JAFFER HAJI MAHOMED HUSSEIN TAFTI of Bombay, Mahomedan, Inhabitant, a Bachelor and a Hotel-keeper. ... Deceased.
HAJI MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA TAFTI of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Hotel-keeper, residing at Nisbet Lane, Mazgaon outside the Fort, duly constituted attorney of Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed Tafti. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. PATEL,
23rd day of September, 1924.
Messrs. DIVEKAR AND BHAGWAT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22137

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 3882 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on the 5th day of November, 1924.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V Rules 1, 5, 7, and 8 and Order VIII, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1.) BOMANJI RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR, (2.) RUTTONJI RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR and (3.) ALMAI BOMANJI CONTRACTOR, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) Nowroji Dorabji Tavadia, (2.) Jehangir Bomanji Soovalwalla, (3) Sorabji Pirojshaw Daondi, (4) Dadabhai Fardoonji Mulla, (5) Muncherji Pestonji Wadia, (6). Fakirji Rustomji Elavia, (7) Kaikhushru Nowroji Mistry, (8). Dorabji Hormusji Vasania, (9.) Ardeshir Rustomji Irani, (10) Dhunjishaw Dinshaw Mistri, (11.) Kaikhushru Pestonji Dumasia, (12) Hormusji Ardeshir Mistri (13) Muncherji Pestonji Wadia, (14) Jamshedji Dhunjibhai Mistri, (15) Muncherji Shapurji Siganporia, (16) Jehangirji Hormusji Siganporia, (17) Framroze Dhunjishaw Daruwalla, (18) Behramji Cawasji Pochkhanwalla, (19) Pirojshaw Cawasji Mehta, (20) Oursetji Dadabhaj Dumasia, (21) Cooverji Nowroji Kudianewala, (22) Nadirshaw Edulji Ladhawalla, (23) Cawasji Dhunjibhai Mistri, (24) Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, (25) Maneckji Jijibhai, (26.) Dinshawji Hormusji Siganporia (27) Hormusji Cawasji Dalal, (28) Bai Jerbai Burjorji Dumasia and (29) Nowroji Dorabji Tavadia, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Karwar Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the above named defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered forthwith to vacate and deliver possession to the Plaintiffs of the portion of the premises in Karwar Street in the Plaint mentioned in their respective occupation, that the Defendants may be ordered to pay compensation for use and occupation from and after 1st June, 1924, and that the Defendants may be ordered to pay the Plaintiffs costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 2nd day of December 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 13th day of November, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 13th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22140

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED FAIZULLA MAHOMED TAKI, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to her free from all incumbrances and claims of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises, situate at Hooseria Street, outside the Fort more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, trust, gift, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at the Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent land or ground (the cess whereof has been redeemed) situate, lying and being at Hooseria Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (84) eighty-four square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1396, New No. 8488, Old Survey No. 4442 and New Survey No. 3908 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 238 and Street Nos. 5456 and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Hooseria Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Sulemon Pabie Mahomed Biscuitwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Hainabai widow of Shaikh Jabbar.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1924.
MADHAVJI AND CO.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
22131

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 10TH KAMATIPURA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee; Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Hoosein bin Haji Mahomed Miya Garabkar and Mahomedalli bin Haji Mahomed Miya Garabkar the mortgagors, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction to-day WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All these two pieces or parcels of land or leasehold and now formed into one containing by admeasurement 74 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 167 and 179, New Nos. 16185 and 16113, Old Survey Nos. 4353 and 4354 and New Survey Nos. 6836 and 6835 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward Nos. 1873-1874 and Street Nos. 69-71 and all which premises are situate as and on the North side of 10th Kamatipura Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Kamati Rowdoo Nursoo on or towards the West by the property of Abdul Hoosein Jiwakhan on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 10th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the mortgagees at the office at Cama Buildings, Bell Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PURBHADEVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagees Bai Dhanbai widow of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Maneckji Rustomji Patel, at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Abdulhusein Jiwanji and Sulebhai Abdulhusein and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of August, 1920 and made between the mortgagors Abdulhusein Jiwanji and Salebhai Abdulhusein of the one part and the mortgagees Bai Dhanbai widow of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, Dadabhoy Dajibhai Baria since deceased, and Maneckji Rustomji Patel of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1924, at 4—30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2822 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Land Revenue along with neighbouring land under old Nos. 589—759 New Nos. 4501—4695, Old Survey Nos. 418 and 419 and New Survey No. 1772 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 2757 (1) 2757 (2) 2757 (3) 2757 (4), Street Nos. 222—222A, 222B and 222C and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Mahomedalli Chturawalla, on or towards the West by Purbhadevi Road on or towards the North by the property of Anandbai Bhagirthibai widows of Bhai Ramchander and on or towards the South by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

MOST IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND CONSUMERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FURNITURE OF THE WELL-KNOWN SHRI KRISHNA STORES, LTD., AT THE KALBADEVI ROAD.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, SATURAY, the 29th instant, SUNDAY, the 30th instant, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd, and SATURDAY, the 6th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will under instructions from the Liquidators of the Shri Krishna Stores, Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation), sell by Public Auction at the Laxminivas, 368, Kalbadevi Road, the furniture and the entire stock-in-trade of the Shri Krishna Stores, Ltd., consisting of:—

Woollen coatings and suitings, grey flannels, Melton's blue serges, art silk stripped flannels, cricket flannels, venetians cotton, suncloth, Sholapur and other different makers' check suitings, plain and stripped tussores, Hollands poplins, satin ducks, white ducks, handloom coatings and checks, Surat Vankaner and Joshi silk coatings, fancy shirtings, stripped shirtings, Cambridge shirtings, twill linen shirtings, Italian black and coloured Awing, a big stock of various qualities of khadar white and coloured for coatings, suitings and shirtings, Turkish bath towels, bath gowns for ladies and gents, blankets, carpets, Cashmere embroidered table cloths, silk cushions and cushion covers, a big lot of ready-made shirts and collars of different qualities and sizes, sleeping suits, children's woollen suits, khadar coats, khadar caps and cashmere suits, white mulls dhooties, handloom dhooties, gents and lady's waterproofs, Bangalore and zaveri caps, Panama Felt and Elwood hats, for ladies, gents and children, mufflers and ties, a big lot of woollen and cotton banians and stockings and drawers for ladies, gents and children, umbrellas, embroidered sarees, Benares and Dhaku sarees, embroidered blouses and frocks, laces, Deccan sarees, Chhongas and other lady's ware.

A lot of Cutchi turbans.

Also a big lot of well-known Paris makers selected perfumery and toilet requisites, Bath soaps, combs, brushes, etc. etc. a big lot of English and country boots and shoes for ladies, gents & children, chapals, slippers, leather money purses for ladies and gents, leather suit cases and Gladstone bags, handbags, travelling trunks.

Also a nice collection of brass and ivory curios, presentation articles, Paris jewellery, lady's and gents gold wrist watches and chains.

Furniture such as glass and panel sliding door cupboards, silver show cases, jewellery show cases, counters, cupboards, wooden stands, chairs, tables, a Godrej safe, glass and panel partitions, Singer's sewing machines with 2 electric motors, electric table and ceiling fans, fittings and lights, etc., etc.

The above goods are on view.

MEHTA & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152

AN OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURES.

AUCTION SALE OF MADE-TO-ORDER TEAK, MAHOGANISED WALL NUT HIGHLY-POLISHED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, HANDSOME INLAID FANCY MIRRORED AND CABINET SLIDING DINING TABLE, JACOBIAN FULL-SIZED SIDEBOARDS, ARM-CHAIRS, RICH CHESTERFIELD SET OF LEATHER LINED CHAIRS AND SOFAS, FANCY TABLES, LAMPS, RICH GLASS CROCKERY AND PLATED-WARE ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 10—30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and CO., will sell by Public Auction at Chapsey Terrace, Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, very valuable artistic and well-made furniture such as sliding dining table, Jacobian large and small mahoganised mirrored sideboards, leather-cushioned arm chairs, dining room show-cases and cabinets, Jacobian Chesterfield sets of sofas, chairs, inlaid revolving book-cases, writing table, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, fancy teapoys reclining sofas, single iron beds, Jacobian style mirror and panelled door almyrah, dressing chest of drawers to match, solid clothes and gown presses, mirrored hat-stand, marble top washing tables, towel-stands soiled linen box, meat safe, glass crockeries, and best platedware etc.

Property of J. Sayee, Esqr. and others.

Property on view and catalogues to be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALLI ROAD OPPOSITE TURNER ROAD, BANDRA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sorabjee Pallonjee, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th day of November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the West side of Palli Road, in Bandra, in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana District now known as the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 2,277 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less together with the Bungalow standing thereon and bounded, on or towards the North partly by the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabjee Lilauvala, on or towards the South by a passage or footpath, on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Ardeshir Sorabjee Lilauvala and partly by the property of Abdur Rehman Makba and on or towards the West by a passage or footpath and beyond that the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and which said premises along with the land and premises to the East thereof now belong to the said Abdur Rehman Makba bear agricultural Survey No. 177, Pot No. 4, No. 179, Pot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, No. 262, Pot Nos. 9, 10, and 11 (except the said agricultural Survey No. 227, Pot No 11) bear non-agricultural Survey No. 230.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER, 1924, AT 4-30 P.M.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MIZPAH TERRACE" SITUATE NEAR BHENDI BAZAAR AT THE CORNER OF SANDHURST ROAD AND TANDEL STREET.

HIGH COURT.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3 of 1920.

Leahbai, widow vs. Segulla Solomon & others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal & Co., Attorneys for Leahbai widow and administratrix of the estate of Abrahim Joseph Samuel the plaintiff abovenamed and pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree herein dated 2nd July, 1920, and the Orders herein, dated 12th April, 1923, and the 6th November, 1924, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 29th day of November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of 999 years Leasehold land, situate on the South side of Sandhurst Road in the City and Island of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain 670 square yards or thereabouts and which shall be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less and which is bound on the North by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on the East partly by Plot No. 85 of the Boards Sandhurst Road (East), Estate, and partly by the property in tenure or occupation of Syed Pir Gulam Ahmed Rafai, on the South by property in tenure or occupation of Syed Abdul Rehman and, on the West by Tandel Street, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 56 of the said estate and is delineated on the plan drawn on the Lease, dated 3rd March, 1914, herein after mentioned being thereon surrounded by the red boundary line together with all buildings and premises now standing thereon, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3120 and Cadastral Survey No. 1564 Mandvi Division and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2791, 2794 and 2795, Street No. 4, 5, 6 and 75, C83 and 85.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office, 41, Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will to-day WEDNESDAY, the 26th day November, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Banks and parties concerned:—

Provision and general stores by Heller and Co., consisting of:—13 cases gold shine metal polish, 2 cases fly killer, 2 cases rat killer, 18 cases jell-jell, 4 cases flavoroids essences, 17 cases baking powder, and a loose lot of flavoroids essences and baking powder.

5 cases school slates, 2 cases chest handles 1 case nickelplated hat and coat hooks. 3 cases iron washers. 200 bars spring steel. 6 cases cash register machines, 1 case toys. 2 cases Boot polish and 2 cases soap, Toilet powder and perfumery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24027.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2—30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF 45 ROLLS ENGLISH DOUBLE LEATHER BELTING.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th November, 1924 at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Mangaldas Jesinghbhai at their Godown at Dadu Building Marine Street, near Share Bazar Round urinal.

45 Rolls English Double Leather Belting Size 6"—7"—8"—9"—10"—12" and 14".

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Padamsi Sea View 1st floor (West) Napean Sea Road (Dubash Estate) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery, and platedware sideboard with mirrors, dining table and chairs, dumb-waiters and teapoys wall and table clocks, Electric light fans, rich carpets, Chesterfield suites, cabinets, ornaments, iron cots, almyrahs, E. ceiling fan, cupboards, chest of drawers dressing and washhand tables cloth and gown presses, silver cabinets, ice box, reclining sofas hat-stands filter meat safes etc., etc.

The property of A. B. Lawson, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Property of Gentlemen.

Furniture such as cupboards, dining tables, cots, chairs, sofas, revolving chairs, writing tables, tiffin Baskets, meat safe, partitions, despatch boxes, etc., etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2148 of 1924 (Marker v/s. Aimai) furniture such as cupboards, chairs, writing tables, large stands broken tiles, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred gig.
1 second-hand rubber tyred bronbham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.,

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

TENDERS WANTED

THE CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER, KIRKEE will receive sealed tenders for the following unserviceable stores which may accumulate upto 13th February 1925 the quantity being approximate and liable to fluctuation.

Tents, I.P. Private flies No. 200 Tents I.P. 160 lbs. flies No. 250, Tents I.P. 80 lbs. flies No. 50 and small No. 150, Canvas plain 20, Dhurries approximately 6 x 3 No. 400.

Within ten days from date of acceptance successful tenderers shall ply in advance 25 per cent of the value of above stores to the auctioneers and remove accumulated stores on full payment once every ten days. The advance amount will be adjusted finally. Tenders should be submitted with earnest money of Rs. 500 to reach the Chief Ordance Officer by Noon FRIDAY, 28th Nov. 1924, and marked "Tender for Unserviceable Stores." The earnest money will be returned in the case of unaccepted tenders.

Any further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

R399

MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM

Complete course price Re. 1-8 only including the secret method of telling future events wonderfully without horoscope. Very clear and simple instructions. Easiest, best and the plainest Indian Yogis system. Eastern Hypnotic Home, P. O. Chodavaram (District Visagapatam). E398

MYER'S PUMPS

Reliable House of Myer's Pumps in India.

ON VIEW

A large stock & variety of Pumps such as HAND PUMPS, and POWER PUMPS, for every purpose and for depths up to 300 ft.

Patronized By

Government & Indian States

Also can be had of us Sugarcane crushers, Ploughs cultivators, Spray Pumps, &c.

Write for Catalogue & particulars to:—

SOLE AGENTS:—

K. B. JOSHI & CO.,

Opp:—Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Post Box No. 534, 321 Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | *Branch Office:*— Bunder Road, Karachi (Sind)

Telegrams: "REDCHIEF"—Bombay. Telephone No. 24834

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

The finest Theatre in the East

To-Night 6, 8 and 10.

"THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD"

Parts Seven and Eight

The concluding instalments of this remarkable travel film. A pictorial record of more educative value than a world of books. Further thrills experienced by the explorers in their homeward trek Northwards.

RUTH ROLAND

IN

"RUTH OF THE RANGE"

Episodes Eleven and Twelve

THE DESERT OF DEATH

[AND

THE VITAL TEST.

More action. More suspense and plenty of thrills. Ruth and Burton brave further dangers to achieve their cherished desire. Realistic Desert Scenes and a miraculous escape from death at the hand of a poisonous reptile.

PATHE GAZETTE.

NOON WHISTLE

(Stan Laurel Comedy)

Prices Rs. 2/4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1/8, Re. 1 As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax).

Booking open at the Theatre between 9-30 A.M. and 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. to 11 P.M.

MADELEINE

presents

SANSONIA

in

"The BRIDGE of SIGHS"

LAST WEEK—EPISODE IV.

The Happy End of a Convincing Dramatic Story, vibrating with

ROMANCE, ADVENTURE LOVE, HATE & REVENGE

together with

An Excellent Two-Reel Comedy

"A TRAY FULL OF TROUBLE"

3 Shows daily: 6-30, 8-15 & 10 and TO-DAY WEDNESDAY

For the facility and convenience of our Patrons residing far off Special

5 O'CLOCK SHOW.

First Class Orchestra. with JAZZ.

Bombay's New Palatial Picture House

CINÉ MADELEINE

Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

WEST-END

A charming Romance of a war-made millionaire and Social barriers—the story of a democratic Society girl who defies the conventional snobbishness of her aristocratic environments! To-night this week

A WILLIAM FOX SUPERB PRODUCTION

"WITHOUT FEAR"—5 Reels

The man, who had a million dollars, yet was one of the "people." Come and see him with

PEARL WHITE

The Programme includes the International News and a Screaming William Fox Comedy "Straight from the Farm" featuring Al St. John.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!

A GLORIOUS

UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL

Drama in 7 Reels—

"THE RECKLESS AGE"

featuring the handsome popular Star

REGINALD DENNY

and the new Beauty—Queen of the Screen

RUTH DWYER

TITLED BRIDEGROOM PLAYS SAFE!

DARING PLOT TO GET BRIDE'S FORTUNE OR INSURANCE CASH

"Reckless Age" to Blame for Sensational Affair, Says Bride's Father

See Reginald Denny next Saturday at the

WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.

"THE WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS"

EMPIRE CINEMA

To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

CHARLES RAY

in

"A TAILOR-MADE-MAN"

EMPRESS CINEMA

To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"MORAN OF THE LADY LITTY"

Featuring

DOROTHY DALTON.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

MAJESTIC FILM CO'S.

Masterpiece

CHANDAN-MALAYAGIRI

Time and rates as usual.

Owing To Public Demand

IMPERIAL

Continues again

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

The Super Social picture

"MANORAMA"

Kohinoor's Jewel production.

Daily four shows at:—

6 7, 9, & 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS:—

On Saturday & Sunday & Amasday at 3-0 P. M.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAIKAWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House

Corner—Grant Road,—Bombay.

MANAPMAN

On Saturday the 29th of November 1924 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.).

EKACHA-PYALA

On Sunday the 30th of November 1924 at 3 p. m. (S. T.).

Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)

Manager.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

Weather has been slightly unsettled in Upper Burma and Central Parts of country and rain has fallen at many stations in these areas.

Chief amounts are:—Toungoo one inch; Mandalay and Chanda one and a half; Nagpur two; Nizamabad and Hyderabad Deccan one and a half; Masulipatam three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease in Central Provinces and extension into Madras Deccan.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

United Provinces, north eastern circle 21st November:—Prospects of late rice are good and of sugarcane poor. Germination of wheat and gram is good. Irrigation of rabi crops has started. Other standing crops are doing well.

Eastern circle, Partabgarh District week ending 15th November:—Sowing of rabi is early finished in the district and its irrigation is commenced here and there were sowing was done earlier. Harvesting of juar and bajra urd and moug and their threshing and packing of cotton is going on all round. Sky was clear throughout week under report.

Eastern circle Ghazipur 15th November: Standing crops have suffered no loss from any change of weather. There is no disease in cattle. Harvesting of late paddy will shortly begin. Harvesting of bajra and juar is in full swing. Prices of staple grains are stationary.

Bihar and Orissa 21st November:—There is no change to report since last week.

Bengal 19th November:—Rainfall is light to mderate. It retarded agricultural operation for spring crops and caused slight damage to standing crops in Burdwan division and in parts of north and east Bengal. Elsewhere condition reported is satisfactory. Harvesting of winter paddy continues.

Assam 24th November:—Prospects of pulses mustard and outturn of winter rice, sugarcane, cotton and tea are fair.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, November, 24.

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.915 inches.

Temperature of Air	.. ..	78.8 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	73.5 "
Dew Point	.. .. ..	70.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	77% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	5.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	84.6 "
Minimum	.. .. ..	73.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	121 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time, h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Nov					Nov				
Tu.	25	9	34	27	6	25	3	44	18	9
		22	32	29	2		15	52	15	1
W.	26	10	24	28	1	26	4	36	19	3
		23	18	30	2		16	41	14	3
Th.	27	11	10	28	5	27	5	22	17	9
		..		..			17	23	13	8
F.	28	0	3	30	8	28	6	9	17	7
		11	56	28	5		18	7	13	7
Sat.	29	14	58	26	5	29	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	30	1	36	30	6	30	7	50	17	11
	Dec.	13	36	27	6	Dec.	19	37	15	1
M.	1	2	25	29	10	1	8	48	18	4
		14	28	26	7		20	28	16	6

COLOUR.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 per cent. Paste Lunger, Rs. 72.
Alizerine 20 per cent. Paste Cow, Rs. 74.
Alizerine 20 per cent. Paste I. P., Rs. 70.
Congo Red, Rs. 1-10.
Nigrosene Xls, Rs. 1-9.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 3.
Sulphur Black, As. 15.
Perpurine Benzo, Rs. 2.
Perpurine Delta, Rs. 3.
Magenta Xls, Rs. 6.
Hemetine Xls, Rs. 1-4.
Indenthrene Blue, Rs. 4-4.
Soluble Blue, Rs. 8.
Fast Red, Rs. 5.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

The quotations are:—

Healds 15/40s, Rs. 1-8.
Reeds, As. 3.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken, Rs. 8-8.
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Ken, Rs. 9-8.
Scroll Bandings, Rs. 1-7.
Tubular Bandings, Rs. 2-3.
Ropes, Rs. 2-1.
Card Cans Steel, Rs. 3.
Sizing Flannel Twill 62, Rs. 3-12.
Slubbing Tubes, Rs. 23.
Roving Tubes, Rs. 22.
Pirns Conical 5in., Rs. 7.
Pirns Weft 5 3/8in. Var., Rs. 5-8.
Ring Rabbeth 5in. Enamel, Rs. 8-8.
Warper Bobbins, Rs. 65.
Dobby Harness, Rs. 21-8.
Card Cans Fibre, Rs. 3-8.
Sizing Flannel 72in., Rs. 4-4.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Quotations are:—

Epsom Salt, Rs. 4-8.
Antimony Salt, As. 7.
Acetate Lead White, Rs. 34.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 13.
Potasium Chlorate, As. 3-3.
Caustic Soda 98, Rs. 21.
Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 5-8.
Dextrine, Rs. 22-8.
Maize Starch, Rs. 16-8.
Copperas Green, 4-4.
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 14.
Acetic Acid, As. 7.
Aniline Salt, As. 9-6.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 4-8.
Acetate Lead Brown, Rs. 34.
Bichromate Potash, Rs. 28.
Hydrosulphide Soda, As. 11.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 19-8.
Litharge Flake, Rs. 35.
Farina, Rs. 17-8.
Alum of Chrome, Rs. 18.
Bichromate Soda, Rs. 30.
Oxalic Acid, Rs. 35.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MONTAGU AND CO.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 29th ult. amounted to £ 136,662,245 as compared with £126,659,380 on the previous Wednesday.

A moderate amount of gold came on offer this week and was absorbed by India, the Continent and the Trade.

Ontario's gold production during the first half of 1924 is reported as follows:—

SOURCE	Ore Tons	Value Ounces	
Porcupine			
Dome	236,500	102,313	2,114,904
Hollinger	212,419	299,606	6,172,449
McIntyre	189,065	80,660	1,667,380
Vipond			
Consolidated	22,158	14,652	304,528
Total	1,260,142	496,231	10,259,351
Kirkland Lake			
Kirkland Lake	8,691	2,236	46,219
Lake Shore	13,358	15,420	318,756
Teck Hues	21,798	26,594	549,764
Wright-Hargreaves	41,120	21,493	444,263
Total	84,367	65,743	1,359,007
Miscellaneous			
Argonault			
Night Hawk			
Clifton Porcupine	31,817	8651	178,821
Nickel-Copper Refining		623	12,875
Grand Total	1,376,326	571,248	11,810,054

SILVER.

A renewal of selling from China, owing probably to the course of events arising from the civil war in that country, coincided with a strong recovery in the sterling rate with the United States of America, and fresh falls ensued in the price of silver. The quotations for cash and forward reaches 34.3/8d. on the 3rd inst. (a lower figure than any recorded since the date exactly two months previous). The mark, however, was overshot and a rally occurred yesterday of 1/8d. To-day, however, there was a slight reaction of 1/16d. Some support has come from the Continent during the week and naturally bear covering was encouraged by lower prices. America has been rather disposed to sell.

The "Times" correspondent at Warsaw cabled on the 30th ult. as follows:—

"The Finance Ministry states that silver coins will be put into circulation on November 1st. The first issue will consist of 800,000 two-zloty coins minted by the British Mint, the first consignment of the Polish order received from England. It is stated that the coins compare favourably with those ordered from other countries. A consignment of silver coins from the United States Mint of Philadelphia recently arrived in the country."

In view of the disappearance of the new Austrian coin from circulation into hoards etc., the question of issuing coins of a lower quality than 800 parts in the 1,000 fine is said to be under consideration.

Tenders were invited yesterday for 100 lacs India Council Bills and T. T. but applications were received for only 33.1 lacs.

Applications for deferred T. T. at 1/5.31/32d. and above were allotted in full. No bills or immediate T. T. were allotted. Next week 100 lacs will be offered.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees	Oct 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 31
Notes in circulation	17956	17987	18098
India	8612	8643	8657
Silver coin and bullion in			
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232	2232	2232
Securities (Indian Government)	5713	5713	5713
Securities (British Government)	1399	1399	1500

The silver coinage during the week ending 31st ult. amounted to five lacs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 1st inst. consisted of about 48,600,000 ounces in sycee, 44,500,000 dollars and 1,280 silver bars, as compared with about 47,400,000 ounces in sycee, 44,000,000 dollars and 3,600 silver bars on the 25th ult.

Statistics for the month of October last are appended:—

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash Delivery	Two months' Delivery	Bar Golg.
Highest price	36.1/16d.	36.1/16d.	92s/11d.
Lowest price	34.3/4d.	34.3/4d.	91s/9d.
Average price	35.386d.	35.347d.	92s/3.8d. Per oz. fine

QUOTATIONS:—

	Bar Silver p. oz. std.
October 30th.	34.15/16d. cash 34.7/8d.
October 31st.	34.3/4d. cash 34.3/4d.
November 1st	34.3/4d. cash 34.3/4d.
November 3rd	34.3/8d. cash 34.3/8d.
November 4th	34.1/2d. cash 34.1/2d.
November 5th	34.7/16d. cash 34.7/16d.
Average	34.625d. cash 34.614d.
	Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
2 mos	91s/9d.
2 mos	91s. 9d.
2 mos	... ...
2 mos	91s/1d.
2 mos	91s./3d.
2 mos	91s/2d.
2 mos	Average 91s/4.8d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1/2d. and 7/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 24

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Dec. Sellers 21/9
Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/9
Jun/July Sellers 19.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bomay:—
Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/11
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/11

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 24.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D Done 24 1/8.

Tone:—Quiet—rather easier.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Months Decr. Sellers 45 1/8

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Buyers etc., Jan/Apl. Paid 44/9

Linseed La-Plata Argentine was steady but quiet and closed at £21 1/8 Nov/Decr. Sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay was slow and lower to sell. Closed at £11. Sellers for Nov./Decr.

Castorseed Bombay £29 1/8 Sellers for Nov./Decr.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th November 1924.

Cotton	6593 Bales.
Wheat	20977 Cwts.
Linseed	13424 "
Rapeseed etc	2675 "
Gingellyseed	5725 "
Poppyseed	781 "
Groundnuts	9852 "
Castorseed	93 "
Rice	2559 "
Myrabollams	187 "
Cottonseed	5291 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	3947 "
Juwas	827 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	2590 "
Bajri	462 "
Coal	1244 Tons

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 634.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 684.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 694.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 223 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.62 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.28.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.00.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95/20.
London—Rome Liras 106.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet. Market was steady but dull during the day.

MONEY.

Call 2 per cent nominal.
One month 2 per cent.
Three month 4 per cent.
Six month 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Short money easy. Long money steady.

London, Nov. 24.

Rentes 3 per cent 50.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 7/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 11/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small offerings—Little Indian buying—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
Interest day to day loans 33/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 23/4.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 25.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/16
Fcs Demand	636
American Dollars	290
Hongkong Dollars	161 1/2
Shanghai	223 1/2
Japan	110 3/4
Singapore	157 1/2

Market Steady.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bombay, Nov. 25

Bank's selling ready T T 1/6.
Bank's buying ready T T 1/16.
Bank's selling T T December 1/6.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling T T January 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T January 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling T T February 1/6.
Bank's buying T T February 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T March 1/6.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 15/16.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 24.

Stockholm	17.23
Christiania	31.21
Amsterdam	11.59
Switzerland	23.98

London, Nov. 24.

Exchange on London in Paris 8730.
Exchange on London in Italy 10665.

New York, Nov. 24.

Demand Bills 46262.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 24.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 21 1/4.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

3 months London discounts 3 15/16 per cent.
6 months London discounts 4 5/16 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 24.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 13/16—1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £103 1/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 58 1/8—1/16.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48 nominal unchanged.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 66.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent Was Loan due 1929-47 93/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 97/10.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds due 1928 103/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/7.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 100/11.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 102/2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 102/10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 103/4.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 74/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74.
4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust due 1974 73.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1929-49 95.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

The market closed steady. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 420 Apollo 18 By. Cotton 540 By. Dyeing 892/8 Century 420 Cent. India 518/12 Colaba Land 160 Crescent 240 Currimbhoy 400 David 500 Dawn 630 E. D. Sassoon 1/13, Fazulbhoy 876/4 Finlay 765 Globe 60 Gokak 102/8 Ind. Bleaching 220 Ind. Malwa 412/8 Jamshed 125n Khatau 190 Kohinoor 1185 Madhowji 375 Maneckji Petit 2650 New Great 413/12 New City 300 Pebaney 532/8 Pearls 562/8 Phoenix 557/8 Sholapur 10100 Simplex 260 Standard 1500 Swadeshi 625 Swan 1030, Tata Mill 187/8 Vishnu Cotton 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 185 Andhra Valley 290 By. Burma 307/8 By. Burma N. I. 66/4 By. Tram 87/8 Bt. Burma Petrol 5/10 By. Steam 66/4 Bundi Cement 8/14 Katni Ord 60 Katni Defd. 160 New India Ins. 12/8 Shivraipur 46/8 Tata Ord 9 Tata Defd. 33/2 Tata Hydro 692/8 Scindia Steam 7/2.

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8 Imperial partly paid 355 India 74 Central 22/14.

London, Nov. 24.

Hongkong Bank £138.
Chartered Bank 420 5/8.
National Bank £45 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £5 7/8.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/8—1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 3/8 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Bar gold ready Rs. 22/6/8.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/6/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/6/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 75/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 75/8.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 75/10

London, Nov. 24.

Bar gold ready 89-10.
Silver ready d. 33 7/16.
Silver forward d. 33 11/16.

TONE OF SILVER—
India bought for shipment. Market quiet. China bought to cover sales. Sellers scarce. Market influenced by American Exchange. Do not expect much further rise.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 25

Ready:—22-7-0			
Vaida.	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m
Magsar	22-7-0	22-7-8	22-6-9
Posh	22-7-8	22-8-0	22-7-0
Teji Mandi,			
Magsar	0—5—6		
Posh	0—8—6		

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 25.

Ready:—75-8-0			
Vaida.	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	75-6-0	75-10-0	75-8-0
Posh	75-7-0	75-12-0	75-10-0
Teji Mandi,			
Magsar	1—4—0		
Posh	2—0—0		

Tone—Market Steady.

RUBBER.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Dec./Jan. 17 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec. 17 3/8.
Tone:—Firm on speculative and trade demand. Sellers are reserved.

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 24.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £23 5/8 Nov./Decr. Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria £24 1/8 Nov./Decr. Sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £22 7/8 Nov./Decr. Quoted.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 24.

Karachi Barley Re-Sellers Nov/Decr. 41/9

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 25.

A further advance of 25 to 37 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on short covering and trade buying Liverpool has been reported 20 to 24 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 24th instant as under:—

"Heavy tenders taken by issuers. General feeling continues confident owing to absence of spot pressure."

The Home markets for some days past show practically little change with values fluctuating within comparatively a narrow compass, and there is no feature of importance to report.

As regards the trend of the local market, we anticipate no material change in the immediate future and judging by the fact that the crop is still moving very slowly and arrivals are unimportant the time at the moment presents a healthy appearance, but when once the weight of actual cotton makes its influence felt on our market we are led to believe that the tendency will be towards easier prices. Under the circumstances we would recommend our friends to take advantage of any sharp rise in order to effect hedge sales against their holdings.

Owing to a further advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 472 i.e. Rs. 3 1/2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators were buyers and the prices jumped to Rs. 475. Around this level one Indore operator, Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers which caused a setback and the market gave way to Rs. 468 1/2, and closed at Rs. 470. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 469 and going upto Rs. 471 on buying by Offices and a Japanese firm closed at Rs. 470 1/2 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 454 and going up by a rupee declined to Rs. 448 1/2 on general selling and closed at Rs. 450. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 446 and gradually eased to Rs. 441 1/2 and closed at Rs. 442. F. G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 402 and closed at Rs. 398.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate. About 2500 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, November 25.

Fully Good Broach April/May	470 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	399
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	451
" March	445

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay November, 25.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	490	470
M. G. Oomra No. 4	515	500

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 25.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	469
" " Bengal	Dec./January	397
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	449
"	March	442

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

New York Market: 24th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.61	Dec.		24.01+40	23.98	+37
23.88	Jan.	24.01+13	24.24+36	24.23	+36
24.30	Mar.			24.60	+30
24.60	May			24.92	+32
24.64	Jul.			24.89	+25

Telegraphic market advices:—The market closed dull. January highest 24.34 (10.45 a.m.) lowest 23.93 (at the opening), range .39 points.

Liverpool Market: 24th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.23	Jan.	13.35+02	13.37+04	13.43	+26
13.29	Mar.	13.31+02	13.38+06	13.51	+22
13.35	May			13.57	+29
13.29	Jul.			13.52	+23
12.75	Oct.			12.99	+24
	Egyptian				
24.35	Nov.			25.30	+95
22.80	Jan.			23.58	+78

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 250,000.

(2) The market advanced on good New York market despite heavy tenders there and on a strong Egyptian market.

The American cross rate on Saturday 4.63 1/2; on Monday 4.62 1/4 (mutilated).

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.
January	13.48+.20
March	13.51+.22
May	13.57+.22
July	13.52+.23

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/16 quiet.
Bar Gold 4.9.16 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 33 7/16 Steady.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian Nil.
Universal Standard 13.54. Quiet.
Mid. Americans Spot. 26.00d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

Jan.	24.28
Mar.	24.65
May	24.96

New York Noon Call:—

Jan.	24.14
Mar.	24.54
May	24.85

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

Jan.	24.40
Mar	24.70

INDIAN COTTON — SPOTS.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Scinde:—	
"Good"	11.85
"Fully Good"	12.25
"Fine"	12.65
Bengal:—	
"Good"	11.95
"Fully Good"	12.35
"Fine"	12.75
Oomra:—	
"Good"	12.60
"Fully Good"	12.50
"Fine"	13.00
Broach:—	
"Good"	12.25
"Fully Good"	12.65
"Fine"	13.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	13.39 plus .20
Decr.	13.37 " .20
Jan.	13.43 " .20
Feb.	13.46 " .20
Mar.	13.51 " .22
Apl.	13.52 " .24
May	13.57 " .22
June	13.54 " .22
July	13.52 " .23
Aug.	13.34 " .23
Sep.	13.23 " .24
Oct.	12.99 " .24
Nov.	12.87 " .24

Tone:—Steady.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

November	13.22+.3
December	13.21+.4
January	13.27+.4
March	13.34+.5
May	13.38+.3
July	13.33+.4
October	12.79+.4
EGYPTIAN	
January	22.95 plus .15
March	22.00+.15
May	21.50+.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	25.30 plus .95
Decr.	24.38 " .88
Jan.	23.58 " .78
Feb.	23.10 " .70
Mar.	22.40 " .55
Apl.	22.05 " .50
May	21.70 " .45
June	21.35 " .35
July	21.05 " .35
Aug.	20.85 " .35
Sep.	20.65 " .35
Oct.	20.35 " .30
Nov.	..... —

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 24.

Cotton:—	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	44.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	27.000
Day's Exports to Continent	29.000
Futures at New York:—	
Jan.	24.23 plus .35
Mar.	24.60 " .30
May	24.92 " .32
July	24.89 " .25
Spot Cotton at New York	24.50 plus .40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.55 " .60
Futures at New Orleans:—	
Jan.	24.44 plus .42
Mar.	24.54 " .34
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20 5/8
Silver Foreign mined	69 1/8.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 24.

Features at New York,	
January	24.23+.35
March	24.60+.30
May	24.92+.32
July	24.89+.25

METALS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£66 3/4
Copper Braziers	£68 1/2
Yellow Metal	84 1/2
Hard Spelter	7 7/8.
Corrugated Sheets	£28 1/2
Tin Block	£17 5/8
Tin Block	£258 3/4

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 25.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	420	..	420
Bombay Cotton	540	..	540
Bombay Dyeing	893-87-8	88-12-895	97-8-892-8
Century	420-15	17-8-420	420
Nagpur ex-divi.	517-8	518-12	20-518-12
Colaba	160	160	160
Crescent ex-divi.	240	240	240
Indore	412-8-11-4	412-8	13-12-412-8
Kohinoor	1185	..	1185
New Great	413-12	12-8-415	413-12
Pearl	562 8	61-4-565	562 8
Phoenix	550	..	60-557-8
Rhayucha	105	..	105
Simplex	261-4-60	61-4-265	260
Swan	1012-8	..	1030
Swadesh ex-divi.	625	625	625
Pabni	355	..	352-8
Fazal	862-8-57-8	66-4-875	77-8-876-4
Mathuradas	220	..	230
Tata Mill	187-8	..	187-8
Globe	60	..	60
Mysore	115	..	115
Madhavji	380-72-12	373-12	375
Finlay ex-divi.	765	..	765
Gokak ex-divi.	100	..	102-8
Edward Sassoon	183-12	..	183-12
Meyer Sassoon	122-8	..	122-8
Alcock	183-12	..	185
Bombay Burma Old	307-8	..	307-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi.	87-8	..	87-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy	65	..	66-4
Bundi Cement	8-12	..	8-12
Central P. Mining	27	..	27
Indian Cement	35	..	35
Tata Steel Ordy.	9-8	..	9
Tata Steel Defd.	33-2-33-12	33-2	33-2

BRASS.

Bombay, November 25.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0
Do.	1	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do.	2	58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 25.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German	3/4	64	0	0
Copper	1	64	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	0	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	35	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Kisi		86	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	8	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		57	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		64	0	0
		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 25.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	14	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	0	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	14	0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	14	0
David	No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	14	9
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan	No. 40—1	1	8	0
"	No. 42—2	1	9	6
"	No. 20	1	1	6
"	No. 32	1	6	0

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 24.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Cargo J/F Sellers 63.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo J/F Sellers 64.
Tone:—Firm and dearer, but demand is quiet.
Australian J/F Sellers 64/3
Choice White Karachi N/D Value 63
Soft Red Karachi N/D Sellers 62
Tone:—Firm and dearer, but demand is quiet.
Cargo South Australian paid for Jan. Shipment 64 5/8.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November 25, (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	53 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	0 0 0	8 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	14 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 6 0	13 15 0
Teelseed White 85-15	0 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	0 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	0 0 0	15 8 0
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	14 12 9
Castorseed	0 0 0	16 10 0

Forward.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	7	11	9
Linseed, May	14	0	9
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16	8	0

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 24.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/3 to 13.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Institution of Engineers (India) Meeting at the Seamen's Institute, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, November 27.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Engineering Congress, Imperial Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 10-45 a.m.

FRIDAY, November 28.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Imperial Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 10-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 29.

The s. s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Opening of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 11-30 a.m.

Manapman by Gandharva Natak Mandli, at New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

"Wilson College Annual Athletic Sports meeting Kennedy Sea-face at 2 p.m. (S.T.)"

SUNDAY, November 30.

"Ekach-pyala" by Gandharva Natak Mandli, New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road 3 p.m

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the special Jury who are summoned for the current criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this day Wednesday morning the 26th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.)

CITY'S HEALTH

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 24th November 1924 to 6 a.m. of 25th November 1924.

Small-pox attacks nil deaths nil; Cholera attacks nil deaths nil. Plague attacks nil deaths nil. Influenza attacks nil deaths nil.

The Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 92. Total Mortality this day last year, 88.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line s. s. "Murdoch" arrived in London in the after-noon of the 23rd inst.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Moolton" with the mails from Bombay of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 12-30 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.

WILSON COLLEGE GYM. SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Wilson College Gymkhana will be held on Saturday next (29th inst.) at Kennedy sea-face at 2 p.m., Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

PHADKE'S ART EXHIBITION.

At the earnest request of the cloth merchants on account of to-day being Amvas holiday, the Exhibition will be kept open to-day

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

There will be a meeting of the members of The Philatelic Society of India at Mr. Camas's Office, opposite the Honkong and Shanghai Bank at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday.)

"TORCH-BEARERS OF TO-MORROW"

Moulana Shaukat Ali will deliver a lecture on the "Torch-bearers of To-morrow" in the Hall of Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty Sea-face, today (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public.

PARSI CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

The fifth annual General Meeting of the Association will be held on Monday (December 1st next) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) in Alice Bldgs., Hornby Road, to receive the annual report and statement of accounts for the year ending June 1924.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM MEMORIAL

A preliminary meeting to discuss and settle the programme of a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to be convened by the Sheriff for giving expression to the feelings of regret of the citizens of Bombay on the death of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart. and to raise a fitting memorial will be held at the Municipal Hall, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day

DEATH OF A "SAINT OF MANGROL"

A correspondent from Mangrol (Kathiawar) writes:—

"Kazi Husainmian Mustafamian, a Saint of Mangrol died from heart disease on the 7th The Ziarat ceremony of the said Kazi Saheb was performed on the 10th inst., when both Hindus and Mahomedans expressed their feelings of sorrow and respect for him, by observing hartal for half a day."

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

At the Annual General Meeting of the Girgaum D. C. C. held on Sunday the 23rd inst. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall the following Office Bearers and the members of the Managing Council were elected:

President:—Mr. K. P. Khadilkar.
Vice-President:—Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, B. F. Bharucha

Secretaries:—Messrs. K. B. Sanzgeri, R. N. Bapsola, B. S. Shastri.

Treasurers:—Messrs. M. C. Mody, D. K. Bhatt.

Members of the Council:—Messrs. B. G. Kher N. D. Savarkar, V. D. Sathaye, R. S. Pudbidri, Bahan Gokhalay, A. H. Karkariu N. M. Haldipur, R. G. Tripsuri, Indrajit Mehta, K. N. Pathak, Khambatta, C. H. Soparivala, S. M. Jothady, G. R. Tondes-Miss Tulaskar.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

The following programme of Indian music will be broadcaste by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday), at 6-40 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wave length 287 metres:—

1. Rag: Thodi—Instrumental—Nagasuram. 2. Hindustani Song Rag Arbi—Song Chandrika Jamu Tavia, Rag Pallavi—Instrumental: Nagasuram. 5 Rag Kamod—Song: "Vagore Noro" 5. Rag Bhairavi Song: "Tum Jago Kaun". 7. Rag. Jamsadiwani—Song "Yuvrati Mana Daruna". 8. Rag. Nitvakalyani (Tamil) Bhujanga Stotras. 9 Hindustani Song

AGRA TRADE ASSOCIATION

The sixth annual meeting of the Agra Trade Association was held in the Agra Municipal Town Hall on the 16th inst. under the presidency of Mr. B. Narain Dass Tandon. The Annual Report Showing the work done by the Association during the previous year, its income and expenditure, with other items of interests, was read by the Honorary Secretary. Speeches were delivered by the president and other gentlemen expatiating on the advantages of trade and commerce, and recommending co-operation and mutual sympathy.

MR. MIDHA'S APPOINTMENT.

MR. NARIMAN'S MINUTE.

The following minute was made by Mr. Nariman on the Committees report:—"I was not a member of the Establishments Committee when this important question was discussed and considered; the last reference to the Committee was at my instance as on going through the list of all the original applications I had found that the claims of several well qualified Indians were set aside in favour of a European with very meagre qualifications. It appears to me to be clearly a case when Indian claims should be considered: however unfortunately that patriotic object is frustrated on account of the first choice falling in favour of Europeans: because these favoured candidates were fairly secured with good salaries even during the long period when the Committee was considering and reconsidering the question, the less favoured but better qualified Indian gentlemen were expected to keep themselves in suspense for several months without any appointment awaiting a favourable reply from the Corporation: it is ridiculous to expect well qualified professional Indians to remain unemployed for a year or 18 months pending the final disposal of their applications. The first selected European candidates could always be at an advantage as even during the period when the matter is under consideration, they continue to draw their salaries and therefore need not try for other appointments; I do not think in any other Institution in the world candidates are expected to wait unemployed for a period of nearly 18 months for replies to their applications; the fact that the Indian gentlemen selected have already secured appointments elsewhere speaks highly of their merits and qualifications and proves their fitness for these appointments. I hope that in future this disappointing instance will be borne in mind and the trial in the first instance will be given to only qualified Indians and only on their failure to satisfy, trials should be given to others: it is wrong to start with a presumption of Indian unfitness: besides it is also not fair to leave merits and qualification of Indians to be judged by European Executive Officers alone: their desire to maintain European element must be as natural as our desire to Indianize and as in selection of a candidate I have a natural predilection for Indians, so European Executive would have a natural prejudice in favour of Europeans.

The Corporation will have to take a firm attitude in this question and insist upon Indianisation wherever possible without adverse affecting the efficiency."

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

INCREASED RENT FOR MUNICIPAL SCHOOL PREMISES.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Lewis presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Land Manager asking for a revision of rents of rooms used as shops and for other business purposes in the Trust's reclaimed Chawls and also in acquired buildings. He said although they were increased, so far as the Rent Act allowed them, they were considerably below the rents in the adjoining buildings belonging to the Boards lessor—the rents were less than one-third of the rents in other buildings. He suggested that the rents might be increased 50 per cent. In the acquired buildings, the increase proposed was 10 per cent. He asked that for the rooms rent to the Municipality for school purposes the rent might not be increased.

"DOUBLE THE PRESENT RENT."

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said the Schools Committee was not going to charge less fees if the Trust charged them less rent. The Corporation was paying higher rent for other premises, and he did not know why the Land Manager should have a soft corner in his heart for the Municipal Schools Committee. Besides, in the rooms rented to the Schools Committee there was more wear and tear and landlords were unwilling to give their buildings for school purposes. He thought they should at least double the present rent, as it would not be a hardship on the Schools Committee.

D. R. E. Dadachanji said if there was to be any income at all for the school rooms, it might be only 10 per cent.

The Board resolved to increase the rent for Municipal Schools by 50 per cent, and not 100 per cent, as suggested by Mr. Dabholker. The other recommendations were agreed to.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

In the share market in jute only a moderate business is passing at unchanged prices. Coals show no change in the price. In teas although one or two stocks are easier on profit taking the undertone continues firm and the volume of business is ge. Government securities were steady unchanged, miscellaneous discloses no new features. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper 56/8, 5 per cent. bonds 100/8, 4 per cent. bonds 1935-50 87/8, 3½ per cent. war bonds 1925 103/10, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/6.

Banks:—Kernani Industrial Bank 5/8.

Cottons:—Assoram 4/12

Jutes:—Albion 491, Alliance 630, Anglo-India 415, Auckland 266, Barry 256, Barnagore 116, Clive 44/8, Empire 110, Fort Gloster 1006, Fort William 3778, Hooghly ord. 58/8, Howrah 40/2, Inchumchand ord. 11/4, Kamarhatty 650, Kankinarrah 500, Kinnison 900, Lawrence pref. 112, National 317, Northbrook 5/8, Nuddea 45, Presidency 8/12, Serampore pref. 101.

Coals:—Bolampore 2/2, Bhalgora 9/8, Burra Dhemo 5/8, Burrakur 30/8, Equitable 18, Ghusick and Muslia 16/8, Gopalchuck 12, Muntodih 5/8, Marine "A" 10/4, New Beerbhoom 34/4, New Kendah 9, North-West 26/14, Pannohra 2/10, Ramegunge 48/4, Samla Ramnagar 7/14, Sendra 16/2, Talcher 6/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ord. 9, Burn and Co. 6 per cent. pref. 85, Burma Finance and Mining 2/5, B. I. Corporation ord. 5/2, Madan Theatres 2/14, Tavoy Tin Corporation 17/6, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/6, Port Shipping 13/14, Samastipore Central Sugar 10/4.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 213, Basmatia 20, Batelli 5/8, Birpara 503, Bisnnauth 38/8, Chandypore 275, Chundeecherra 146, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 352, Darjeeling Himalayan Tea 13/4, Dessai and Parbuttia 500, Dhunseri 8/1, Dimakusi 29, Duffla ghar 19/12, Durrang 75, East India 27/1, Eastern Teral 10/4, Marmutty 39/4, Hasimara 92, Hattikaira 30/12, Jeybirpara 36/8, Nemburnadi 13/8, Patrakola 915, Pussimbing 20/8, Rajabari 24/4, Pedbank 10/8, Panicherra 31/4, Putuma 22/6, Seagull 54/8, Teen Ali 20.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenth pence.

S. INDIA FLOOD RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has received a contribution of Rs. 1,000 collected from various communities in Jesselton by the South Indian Flood Relief fund committee of Jesselton, British North Borneo, for the relief of sufferers from floods in Madras.

HIGH COURT.

MR. MIRZA ALI AKBAR KHAN.

APPOINTED ACTING ADDL. JUDGE.

A vacancy having been created by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla resigning his seat on the Bench owing to reasons of health, the Government has appointed Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan as an Acting Additional Judge of the High Court of Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza took his seat on the bench on Tuesday morning.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid who was out on circuit duty was specially called away to preside at the Fifth Criminal Sessions for the current year. Evidently the authorities concerned thought that the circuit work was as equally important as the work in the High Court and so it was decided to send back the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid for circuit work and the remaining cases which were in the calendar for the current Criminal Sessions will now be tried by the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, who presided in the Sessions Court on Tuesday morning.

APPELLATE SIDE.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

GOVT. APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

The Secretary of State for India in Council.

vs.

Dr. Manilal Harivallavdas Bhagat and eighteen others.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. DeSouza, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the suit of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The facts of this case have already been reported in this paper, when the case was argued before their Lordships.

Their Lordships delivered the judgments yesterday.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

The Chief Justice after stating the facts of the case observed in the course of his judgment "21 issues were raised but issue 12 was the main issue in the case and the only one which has been argued before us in appeal. 'Have the Municipality spent any money beyond that sanctioned by the budget.' If not is there any misapplication of the Municipal funds. The facts stated in the plaint may be taken as admitted by the defendants in their pleadings." His Lordship then dealt with the fundamental sections of the act viz. 42 54, 55, 52 and observed "that the word misapplication in section 42 meant to give its ordinary dictionary meaning. It means the wrong application of funds, the use of funds for purposes outside the scope of the act. The appellant then would have to prove that the schools on which the money claimed as having been misapplied were not primary schools as contemplated by the Act. It is not necessary to consider the exact definition of a primary school, because it has not been contended by the appellant that the instructions given to the children attending them were other than that prescribed by the Educational Department for primary schools. The peculiar point of these arguments addressed to the lower court were either unnecessary or irrelevant and were rightly discarded by the Advocate-General who relied on the following syllogism:—

"A primary school to which Municipal funds can be applied is a school established and maintained according to the Act. A school established and maintained by a Municipality which cannot be inspected by the Educational Department owing to the action of the Municipality in closing the doors to the Inspector is not such a primary school. The money therefore which has been spent on such a school have been misapplied. The fallacy in the argument is this, that because the Inspector is not allowed to see what is going on inside the walls of a school it does not follow that the school is not a primary school maintained in accordance with the act. It would have to be proved that the school was being used for purposes other than that of primary education. That would have to be proved like any other fact. The ordinary method would be by the annual inspection and report by the Educational Department. If that became impossible from one cause or another, some other kind of proof would have to be led. Rule 3 mainly prescribes the ordinary method whereby Government are enabled to satisfy themselves that the Municipality are doing their duty. In other words it is a rule of procedure, and its infringement could in no way effect the character of the schools referred to in the plaint.

The appellant accordingly has failed to prove that Municipal funds have been misapplied by the respondents. In my opinion the appeal should be dismissed with costs."

The Hon. Justice Crump delivered a concurring judgment.

A fuller report of both the judgments will appear in these columns in a later issue.

The Hon. Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Divatia appeared for respondents Nos. 1, 5, 7, 15, 18. Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. Divetia appeared for respondent 8.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HUSKE'S COLOGNE WATER CASE.

PARTIES COME TO UNDERSTANDING.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt.)

J. Peter Muthems ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. G. M. Tyeballi ..... Defendants.

This was a suit for injunction and damages. The plaintiff was an inhabitant of Cologne in Germany and he was the maker and owner of Huske's Eau-de-Cologne.

The suit was eventually settled and the parties took a consent decree by which the defendants were restrained from importing or selling their Eau-de-Cologne in bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation or those of the plaintiffs. The defendants undertook not to put any star or number of stars on any label which they might use for selling that Eau-de-Cologne. The defendants were further restrained from using stars or crosses or other similar devices or the figures of cherubs, or angels or medals, similar to the medals of the plaintiff, on labels in respect of the Cologne water imported or sold by them. The defendants were further ordered to destroy all the labels in their possession, bearing such stars or figures. It was further ordered that the defendants should pay Rs. 500 as damages and costs of the suit.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Khergamwala appeared for the defendants.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW.

(Before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah).

Bakhubhai Shivlal and ors ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Mahomed Umar Abdul Rasool ... Defendant.

This was a suit originally filed by the father of the plaintiffs to recover a sum of Rs. 3,000 from the defendant, in pursuance of a deed of assignment passed in his favour by his son one Chhaganlal. The said amount consisted of moneys recoverable by the said Chhaganlal from the defendant in respect of transactions for the sale and purchase of 25 shares of Dharmsha Mills and 25 shares of the Gokul Mahima Mills for the November Yadna of 1921.

In the course of his judgment his Lordship stated that considering the evidence as a whole, he could not say that the defendant had succeeded in proving his statements of fact and inspite of the latter appearing in the press copy book he could not say that the defendant gave instructions to Chhaganlal to sell the shares on 21st October 1921. He could neither come to the conclusion that the defendant was not in Bombay on 2nd November. He therefore accepted Chhaganlal's story as the more probable one.

As to the important question of law involved in the case his Lordship observed that though he accepted the principle that a right to sue for damages as a mere right to sue as laid down in 36 col. 353 with some hesitation, he could not say that that principle applied to the facts of the case before him. Chhaganlal was a mere agent of the defendant in putting through these transactions on his behalf and as such was entitled to an indemnity from his principal, the defendant, for all acts done in the course of the agency business. That right to indemnity was not a mere right to sue and as such was not covered by the provisions of Sec. Of the transfer of Property Act. Chhaganlal having under defendant's instructions sold the said shares, there became an ascertained sum due from the defendant on 2nd November, 1921, and as such it was a debt which could be notedly assigned. He therefore held that the original plaintiff was entitled to sue on the assignments.

Under the circumstances his Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the 3,081 and costs of the suit with interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

Mr. Balvantrao K. Desai, Advocate instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. P. B Vachha, Advocate, instructed by Messrs Vachha and Co. appeared for the defendant.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED MURDER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah.)

Emperor

vs.

(1) Abia Maloo, (2) Santia Malhari.

The accused No. 1 and No. 2 were charged under Sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed the murder of one Jaywanta and also under Sec. 114 of the Indian Penal Code for aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said murder.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. Strangman appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Kanabaty appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was as follows. The accused No. 1 and No. 2 were cousins. The accused No. 2 was the husband of one Gowribai and the deceased was the father of Gowribai. The deceased and his wife were living in a hut behind the Century mill, at Worli. The accused No. 2 and his wife Gowribai were living near by. On 6th September, 1924, at about 6 p.m. the accused No. 2 returned from his work. Gowribai asked for some money to buy grains but accused No. 2 said he had no money. Gowribai stated that without money she would not be able to serve any food. Thereupon accused No. 2 threw down Gowribai and inflicted injuries on her. Gowribai shouted whereupon her father Jaywanta came up and remonstrated with accused No. 2. The accused No. 2 picked up stone and hit himself with it and ran towards the hut of accused No. 1 shouting that he was assaulted. Shortly thereafter both the accused returned to the hut of one Jatia Laxman. There they saw the deceased Jaywanta. The accused No. 1 had a stick with iron rings at the end and the accused No. 2 had a stone in his hand. Jaywanta asked them not to beat him but the accused No. 1 gave a blow with his stick on the head of Jaywanta, and fractured his skull. The accused No 2 hit the deceased with the stone. The deceased fell down and was in a semi-conscious state. He was bleeding profusely. The accused No. 1 and No. 2 ran away. The police were sent for the deceased Jaywanta informed the police that he was beaten by the accused persons. Thereafter he was taken to J. J. Hospital. The police found the accused No. 1 and No. 2 in the hut of the sister of accused No. 2 and arrested them.

The deceased Jaywanta died at the Hospital on 9th September at about 7 p.m.

The defence of the accused No. 2 was that on 6th September, 1924, he came home at about 10 p.m. when he found his wife with her paramour. He thereupon asked his wife who he was. The paramour seeing him ran away and his wife did not give any answer; so he gave her a thrashing. His wife shouted and her uncle and cousin came up and began to thrash him. In the meantime the deceased came up and intervened on his behalf and asked the others not to thrash the accused. However, the deceased was not heeded and in the altercation the deceased was struck by someone. He, the accused, did not know who struck him and had no hand in the striking of his own father-in-law.

The case was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DECEPTION.

OVER RS. 70 THOUSAND INVOLVED.

A very interesting and amusing story narrating the frauds and deception alleged to have been practised upon the public of Bombay by a pair of Gujrati Hindus, Maganlal Harjiwan Joshi and Dayalal Dayashanker Oza, was related by Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday.

M. H. Joshi and D. D. Oza were charged with cheating and attempt to cheat and criminal breach of trust in respect of a total sum of about Rs. 73,400. Of the numerous charges standing against the accused persons the cases in which they are alleged to have cheated the Automobile Company in respect of Rs. 8,000, the Bombay Motor Car Co. in respect of Rs. 23,000, and Messrs. Damodar and Co., stationers of Rs. 400, were taken up on Tuesday.

Mr. Thakore, pleader, appeared for the first accused; while the second accused was defended by Mr. Mohanlal, pleader.

Mr. Thanawalla, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that accused No. 1 and accused No. 2 started a private concern in August last doing business in the name and style of Messrs. Joshi and Co. Accused No. 1 was supposed to be its proprietor, while accused No. 2 represented himself as the secretary and manager. The accused inserted advertisements in the local papers calling for clerks and cashiers for their Company and asking the applicants to deposit money by way of security. The money deposited by credulous persons, was appropriated by the accused for their own use In September last the accused hit upon the idea of starting a limited liability company and managed to get hold of a broker who brought four or five persons to act as directors of the Company. The Company was called the International Publicity and Stationery Stores, Ltd., with a capital of 5 lakhs of rupees divided into a lakh of shares. A prospectus of the Company was filed with the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, but the Company was never registered. Messrs. Joshi and Co. were appointed by the agents of the above Company and negotiations were opened with the Bank of Baroda with a view to appoint them as their Bankers. The Bank of Baroda, however, declined the offer. They, however, succeeded in opening accounts with Messrs. Grindlay and Co. and the Central Bank of India. The clerical staff engaged by the accused, not receiving their salaries for a long time, got suspicious and some among them lodged a complaint with the police. Knowing this the accused paid their staff.

In the meanwhile accused No. 2 went to the Automobile Co. on October 16 and represented himself as the manager of Messrs. Joshi and Co. He was alleged to have further represented that his master, i.e., accused No. 1, wanted to go in for a motor car and that he had come to select one. Accused No. 2 chose a Maxwell for Rs. 8,000 and signed an order form on behalf of Messrs. Joshi and Co. When asked for money the accused told Mr. Kiroliwalla, General Assistant of the Automobile Co., that the money would be paid whenever required. The car was handed over to the accused No. 1 at his office at Hornby Road. The next day the accused No. 2 presented two hundies on the Lloyds bank to the Automobile Co. in payment of their dues and took back Rs. 1,500 as the hundies were in excess of the amount owed to the Motor Company. A few days later they opened negotiations with a gentleman with a view to dispose of the Maxwell car for a low sum. The gentleman came to know from the accused that the car was purchased from the Automobile Co. and as he happened to know Mr. Kiroliwalla, he mentioned the matter to him. It was thus that the accused were exposed and were arrested by the police.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Vishnu Soni was put up on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 70.

The facts of the case were that on the 21st instant at about 12-30, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Shirazee and Co. was given a packet containing Rs. 70 to be registered and insured at the post office. The peon went to the Old Customs Office Post Office where he saw the accused and gave him the letter for registration as the peon had other work. When the peon returned after ten minutes, he did not find the accused. On making enquiries at the counter of the post office the complainant was given to understand that no letter from Messrs. Shirazee and Co. had been handed over to the post office. The peon then happened to meet the accused who admitted that he had broken open the packet and used the sum of Rs. 70. The accused gave him Rs. 20 at the time and promised to return the remaining amount. The complainant thereupon lodged a complaint with the police and the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

His Worship ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 70 or, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was recovered, Rs. 50 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

Shiva Bala, a motor chauffeur, was charged before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with causing the death of Mr. Chrismas, Manager in the Dyeing Department of the Indian Woollen Mills, by a rash and negligent act.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. R. Solomon, pleader. Mr. Godinho watched on behalf of Mrs. Chrismas.

The facts, as alleged by the prosecution, were that on the night of the 1st instant at about 9 p.m., Mr. Chrismas was driving along Mayo Road from the direction of the Bandstand towards the Queen's Statue. When he neared the High Court, something went wrong with his car and he got out of the car and told the lady who was accompanying him that he was going to the taxi-stand to get some help. As he was proceeding towards the taxi-stand, a motor car driven by the accused came from the direction of the Queen's Statue and knocked down Mr. Chrismas. The car was going at a very fast speed. A policeman in plain clothes happened to be on the spot who noted down the number of the accused's car and got the injured man removed to the European General Hospital. The injured man succumbed to his injuries shortly.

Mrs. Thomas, the lady in the car, cross-examined by Mr. Solomon for the accused, said that she did not know whether the car was opposite the High Court Building or the University Tower as she never knew the names of the buildings. To another question from Mr. Solomon, the witness said that they had no refreshments previous to the ride.

The case was adjourned to the 29th instant.

HIS FIFTEENTH CONVICTION.

Sergeant Hill put up Bansi Shoo with fourteen previous convictions, on a charge of house-breaking by day and theft, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The facts of the case were that the complainant Dani Hari on going to his room in the Old Hanuman Lane on Monday at about 2 p.m. found the lock of his room broken open and lying on the ground. When he entered the room he found the accused inside with a big nail in his hand. The complainant raised an alarm and got the accused arrested with the help of his neighbours.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

LABOURER'S "ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

On Monday some labourers were working on earth works at Ghatkoper and they were told by the mukadum to stop work until the ballast train had gone. The labourers, however, continued to dig out the earth when a large stone from the side of the hill came rolling down upon them and two labourers named Poonja Sarva and Konoya Poonja were injured. Both of them were taken to the Matunga dispensary for treatment, but Konoya's condition being found serious he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission. The cause of death was haemorrhage following multiple injuries.

At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SPORTING NEWS.

M. C. C. WINS.

NEW SOUTH WALES DEFEATED BY 3 WKTS.

SYDNEY, Nov. 25.

M. C. C. to-day defeated New South Wales by three wickets.—Reuter.

BOXING IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the twenty rounds boxing contest at the National Sporting Club for the British Lightweight Championship and Lonsdale Belt, Ernie Izzard (Herne Hill) beat Jack Kirk (Doncaster) on points.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The following are the results of football matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:

Edinbugh University 3, United Hospitals 8; Red Ruth 3, Pontypool 4; Pill Harriers 4, Coventry 10.

The match between the United Services and the Atlantic Fleet was postponed.

In an Association football match, Manchester City beat the South Africans by 3 goals to 1.—Reuter.

QUADRANGULAR CONTEST.

THE MUSLIM TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hindus and the Parsees have finally selected their teams for the great annual function of Bombay which also creates interest outside this big city amongst all cricket-loving people.

One can form opinion about the two teams already selected and the Europeans do not seem to be in a position to put in a very strong side unless they get the services of Rhodes and Robinson from Patiala.

I learn that the Islam Gymkhana Committee has invited no less than twenty persons from outside and amongst local players it has seven candidates. Theirs is a most unenviable and difficult task.

From outside eight Aligarians are coming from Bhopal and all are expected to be in good form. Hasan Shah and Mahbub Hasan Khan, also of Aligarh, come from Kashmir and Hyderabad. Karim Baksh, a wicket-keeper and old Firoz Khan come from the Punjab. Gulam Mohammad from Karachi who has been very successfully bowling and also batting well has already arrived. Four are coming from Rajputana and Central India; and a trio from Rander. Botawalla has played few matches for the Gymkhana and done very well. Murad, well known in Bombay, is very much desired by all. Amongst local players Viram and Tamboowalla have been doing well lately. Nothing can be said even about the probabilities unless one has seen the outsiders playing at least at the nets. But the Muslim Selection Committee should make up its mind in selecting a real Captain for their team because a good Captain is almost half the strength of the Eleven.

Out of the long list there is no other name for the responsible position but that of Salamuddin. Besides being a great cricketer—a bowler, as well as a batsman—he is an old Aligarh Captain and for the last good many years has been captaining the strong Bhopal Club.

He has got a long and varied experience of Indian and English cricket and possesses the sagacity to think and act for himself. He is the man who can inspire confidence in his comrades and can use his resources to the full advantage for his side. He happens to know almost all the candidates coming. I hope the Committee will rise to the occasion, be broad-minded and sink all the local prejudices that are in fact not at all sporting.

Mussalmans, this year, have very good chances if they are well-led and well-combined.—Yours, etc.,

CRICKETER.

SANITATION ROUND

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a sanitation round was arranged in C and D Wards of the City on Sunday last (S.T.) with the following gentlemen: (1) J. V. Shirgaonkar Deputy Health Officer, and "C and D ward (2) Dr. M. D. de S.M.J., "D" Ward, (3) Mr. N. V. Gokhale of Arogya Mandal, Poona, (4) Mr. G. N. Joshi, (5) Mr. D. S. Savardekar and Mr. Syed Munawar.

The party proceeded from the League's Office and visited the following places:—(1) Falkland Road 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cross Lanes, (2) Masjid Gully and (3) North Brooke Street—Mr. Haji Adam Haji Joosub's chawls.

All these lanes, though they are public thoroughfares are kept in an unlevelled and unmetalled condition. Slush, filth and kachra were noticed at most of these places. Some dilapidated buildings, unpaved house gullies, leaks in waste water pipes etc., were also seen. Details of the insanitary conditions are intended to be communicated to the authorities concerned for necessary action.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1924.

OUTLAWS ALL.

As if in reply to the condemnation of Executive terrorism which the All-India Conference recorded last Saturday, Lord Lytton has delivered a prune speech justifying the Ordinance. It is now an open secret that Lord Lytton and his Government had forced the hands of Lord Reading in the commission of the folly, and the Governor of Bengal is naturally vexed at the additional opprobrium he has earned through the latest of his political exploits His lordship's defence amounts to a serviceable act of support for our opposition to the measure. What is the "emergency" which prompts the issue of this Ordinance which is an infamous violation of the freedom of the private citizen? In superseding the Assembly, the Viceroy must have been actuated by a sudden sense of emergency, but in September when the Legislature was in session the Government had no communication to offer. They were making ingratiating overture for the co-operation of the Assembly in regard to Railway policy. They succeeded; but if Lord Reading had paid due heed to the Instrument of Directions from His Majesty, he would have proceeded "in harmony with the wishes of Our said subjects as expressed by their representatives in the Indian legislature so far as the same shall appear to him reasonable and just." But his lordship deemed it reasonable and just to flout the Assembly and inflict a well-calculated plan of repression upon Bengal with a show of dramatic surprise! The scheme had been brewing since the demonstration of Lord Lytton's failure in Bengal and the assertive programme of the Swarajists. There is no justification whatever in Lord Lytton's speech for the mean resort to Ordinance. We admit that he had been terribly provoked by a realisation of failure; a man of poorer calibre than Lord Chelmsford, he was bound to be the marionette of Writers' Buildings and a miserable successor to Lord Ronaldshay. When he sanctimoniously dwells on the condescension of staying in India, as indeed he does in his speech, his logic falls to the nadir of fatuity. Lord Lytton is personally a well-intentioned man who, ashamed of his ineptitude, is patheticallly anxious to identify himself with the tradition of strong men. He stands by the police who have, it seems, overawed him but he argues their case for the benefit of his opponents. Lord Lytton is evidently surrounded by men who are the enemies of his country and the speech he has delivered at Malda ought for him to be a hideous indictment of disgrace.

After monotonously reciting the story of the four crimes in Bengal whose reality Mr. C. R. Das has exposed, Lord Lytton proclaims that the people arrested by the police are outlaws. This is the only thing of novelty he has given in addition to the Statement accompanying the Ordinance. The outlaw is *civiliter mortuus* whose life and property are forfeit; he has no legal rights to enforce or protection to get in a Court of Law. The elaboration of the Ordinance, we know makes the arrested persons the victims of police evidence and executive whim, but it is something to learn that men like Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Mr. Anil Baran Roy are outlaws in the sight of the Crown. In civilised countries outlawry is a dead issue, because every man has the protection of the Court. What right has Lord Lytton to pronounce them outlaws? Nothing except the foolish efflorescence of his language and the charter of the police to hound down obnoxious people without the custom of open trial. Lord Lytton informs the residents of Malda that "every single man who has been arrested under the Regulation 3 of 1818 or under the New Ordinance is a member of a terrorist organisation that seeks to attain its objects by violence and intimidation that proposes if not checked to carry out more murders." Lord Lytton has made an atrocious statement which he knows he need not prove in a Court of Law or before any honourable tribunal. The seventy-six men slandered by him are mute, and it is no mean convenience for the prosecutor to declare them guilty. They have not been tried yet, but there is the pronouncement of the "King-Emperor's representative" that every one of them belongs to a murder-gang. It is, of course, a very influential, if not decisive, pronouncement of guilt which the "Special Commissioners" will have to weigh. The victims have been condemned before they are tried even by a farcical imitation of judicial proceedings. Abettors who "propose" murders deserve the extreme penalty of the law! We deem the proclamation of guilt by the Governor an outrage on even the meagre forms of scrutiny allowed by the Ordinance, but it reflects the spirit of justice which the detenues can expect Lord Lytton is over-carried by his zeal to publish the guilt of those whom the police but "reasonably" suspect of offences, it may be, short of murder. He is piling injury upon injury, and as he speculates on the utility of his presence in India we hope it would occur to him to go. Why have any mimic procedure of investigation at all when the head of the Government is there specifically to declare guilt for the ruin of each individual under arbitrary custody? In the Charmaniar case which was under appeal, the Governor virtually anticipated the verdict of the High Court. The weakness seems ineradicable in Lord Lytton whose regime has been a misery and a disaster to Bengal.

Lord Lytton begs the whole question of the propriety of the Ordinance when he merely asserts guilt. For instance, he quotes the propagation of "red pamphlets" proposing murder. They were printed circulars which the police could with normal detective skill have traced; but it remains a dark mystery enabling the Government to allege ghoulish schemes among silly and over candid anarchists, and the public to suspect the mischief of the *agent provocateur*. The revolutionary is apparently safe while the public are under the terror of police autocracy which is by no means relieved by gubernatorial assurances. Not a toy-pistol could be detected by the police in their house-searches, though the Government inform us of the existence of dangerous munitions among the "anarchists." Very likely they will find bombs and revolvers soon if the proved history of police enterprise is repeated. What precaution have the Government offered to suspects for their defence? The murderer must be suppressed, but his guilt must be established by truthful evidence. The plight of arrested men in Bengal who have no chance of open trial or of even rebutting specific charges—for the police will offer "allegations," not the charges and the evidence themselves—reminds one of th escheme of justice contemplated by Napoleon who, before trying the Duc d'Eughien at Vincennes, took care to order the digging of a grave. What is the nature of the evidence served by the police when they are in the panicky hunt for revolutionaries? If the conclusion of so experienced a man as Sir Sankaran Nair is any help, it shows that they lightly resort to fabrication and foul play. Sir Sankaran recollects the outrages of the past when he writes in the "New Leader":—

> "In the majority of cases the prosecutions failed because, in the opinion of the High Court, the case was supported by false witnesses; it was proved that the police were guilty of suppressing true evidence; it was proved that they manufactured evidence in various ways—for example, by placing bullets in incriminating places, and by introducing bombs into the dwelling places of the accused. The High Court found also that certain district magistrates lent their countenance to police pressure on witnesses and that Sessions judges in many cases convicted against the evidence. All this appears in the published reports of the cases, which are available to anyone who desires details."

It is in this tradition of outrageous perjury and the degradation of justice that the Government allow the police a free hand. Our memory is too short if we believe in pious assurances that the gambols of the police, who flaunt in Lord Lytton's eyes the white flower of a blameless conscience, will be restricted to the scrupulous investigation of crime. Bengal is delivered into the hands of a police who probably, are infuriated at the mare's nest they discovered in their initial search for arms Lord Lytton can sleep safe in Government House, soothed by righteous emotions.. The Bengali is situated differently. Under the project of mock-trial allowed by the Ordinance, not even a bench of archangels will be able to render justice. Lord Lytton boasts that "misrepresentations or abuse or threats" will not move him "one inch" from his path of duty. His sense of duty is as grotesque as the sense of justice which enables him to proclaim citizens arrested under the outrage of law as being no better than outlaws. Indians must unite under the burning consciousness that it requires only the fiat of an administrator to reduce them to the status of outlaws. Civilised citizenship is not yet their right.

BRITAIN'S DEFIANCE.

One of the first acts of the new British Government was to notify to the League of Nations its decision to postpone the ratification of the Geneva Protocol which was hailed by the progressive Press of Europe as the biggest and happiest thing which happened in the world since the Peace was marred at Versailles. For under that Protocol the delegations of forty-eight nations, Including the British, actually pledged themselves to settle every international dispute by arbitration or conciliation through the machinery of the League. The postponement of the ratification, we were solemnly assured, did not mean that the British Government intended to withdraw from the obligations of the Protocol but that it merely wanted time to discuss the matter with the Dominions. On the other hand the fact was ostentatiously advertised to the world that the new Foreign Secretary, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, was not only proceeding to Rome to attend the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations next month as the principal British delegate, but that the delegation of the Foreign Secretary was intended as a further proof of the British Government's desire to promote the work of the League to the utmost. The world has not had long to wait for the genuineness of this proof.

Egypt has made full reparations for the dastardly outrage committed by a band of assassins. She has made a full apology, paid the indemnity demanded and has accepted the obligation to detect and punish the criminals. More than this neither Britain nor any other State would have demanded from another independent State in the event of a similar outrage. But the present British Government, egged on by the chauvinist instigations of a jingoist Press, has gone beyond the limit of what is just and fair by exploiting the murder to secure political and economic ends in Egypt and the Sudan, to make Britain the supreme and undisputed master of the Sudan and its cotton and once again to tighten the strings of control over Egypt herself. Egypt has refused to accept the unjust and high-handed demands of Britain and has paid the penalty of her refusal in the shape of the occupation of the Alexandria Customs. The occupation of the Alexandria Customs, amounts to an act of war. The Geneva Protocol lays down the absolute obligation, in every conceivable dispute, to submit to some form of arbitration or conciliation. Egypt, having refused to accede to all the demands of the British Government, a dispute arose which should have been referred to arbitration. Under the Protocol a belligerent is an outlaw and a rebel, who cannot draw his sword upon his neighbour without defying the organised society of nations. Britain has defied the organised society of nations by failing to refer the matter to the League and by using force to enforce her demands. No wonder, her action, as the "Times of India's" special cable says, "has given French opinion a perceptible shock" as it has given to the opinion of unprejudiced people all the world over, and that "those who do not believe in the Geneva Protocol are ironically asking what has become of the League of Nations."

What, indeed, one may ask, has become of the League? And in what way does British defiance of it differ from Mussolini's challenge to it by the bombardment of Corfu last year? Mussolini jeopardised the very life of the League by questioning its competence but he at least recognised the authority of the Council of Ambassadors. Britain's offence in similarly questioning the League's competence on the ground that her demands from Egypt are a purely domestic matter is worse. For, Greece coud at least resort to war against Mussolini last year—a contingency which was averted because of the intervention of the Council of the League and the strong pressure of the Assembly. Weak Egypt must bow to superior might and have her "independence" mocked not only by the British Government which regards her as its own preserve but also by the Great Powers who dominate the League of Nations and who are silently acquiescing in the repression of a helpless nation with a just and crying grievance. The Great War was waged to make the world safe for democracy. The League of Nations has been established to make the world safe for—hypocrisy.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Patel Declines.

The announcement of Mr. V. J. Patel that he has declined invitations to the Viceregal reception is quite in consonance with his position as a forward Nationalist. Officials are likely to frown at his audacity, but it is well that a man who is incapable of ceremonial genuflections keeps out of the show. His Excellency arrives next Tuesday, and, according to a "Gazette Extraordinary", there will be an official reception at the Station when the President of the Corporation is expected to be present. To Mr. Patel who belongs to a party pledged to the avoidance of official *tamashas* and Government House hospitality, the injunction to wait at the station and later to parade himself with joyous *salaams* at the Gateway of India, is a trifle too hard. He frankly explained his difficulty before the Corporation which recognised his refusal without much protest. Mr. Havelivalla was pained by the prospect, and if he were President he would, doubtless, have got up early and gone to the Station. India, according to a well-beloved saviour of the Empire, is the land of *salaams*; but what are *salaams* worth if they are not paid voluntarily? Mr. Patel's natural reluctance is, no doubt, justified by the law of the Viceregal Lodge banning khaddar-clad guests. He is inveterately partial to khaddar and his presence must in any event be incongruous in a society which greets our growingly popular Viceroy without the blemish of hand-spuns. Mr. Patel is but a drop in the ocean and his absence will not in any event injure the grandeur of Lord Reading's reception by the loyalists of Bombay.

Candid Admission.

"My object," Lord Lytton said in his speech at Malda, "is not to suppress or hamper any political movement which is conducted within the law". Lord Lytton's predecessor was fond of referring to his "reign" over Bengal. Lord Lytton is not less unconscious of the inherited dignity as will be clear from his reference to "my object" which incidentally reveals to us the identity of the real author of the Ordinance to which the ex-Lord Chief Justice gave his sanction. This detail apart, it is not merely those who, according to his lordship, indulge in "misrepresentations, abuse or threats" who refuse to believe that the terrorism is not directed against those carrying on a legitimate political movement. The "Madras Mail", the responsible organ of official opinion in South India, commenting on the Bombay Conference makes this candid admission:—"The Bombay Conference presents to the world a supreme example of irresponsibility of the Indian politicians and their total lack of courage when the best interests of the nation demand that a stand be made in defence of law and order against noisy advocates of obstruction and provokers of violence." Who are these "noisy advocates of obstruction" for the suppression of whom clearly the Ordinance, according to the "Madras Mail", has been promulgated? Perhaps, Lord Lytton will answer when he next makes a speech.

A Bhavnagar Incident.

Considerable commotion has been caused in Bhavnagar by the alleged caning of innocent members of the public by Lieut.-Col. Burke, Vice-President of the Council of Administration. The facts, as alleged by a correspondent, if true, reveal an amazing outburst of temper on the part of a high and responsible official of a responsible administration. It is reported that Lieut.-Col. Burke, while passing by the jail in a carriage, saw a crowd collected on the trees and mounds to witness the hanging of two prisoners inside the jail compound. Except for the fact that the crowd, like crowds anywhere else, displayed a morbid curiosity, it was guilty of no offence against the law. The sight, however, seems to have upset Lieut.-Col. Burke who ordered the police to disperse the crowd and, not content with this, it is alleged, proceeded to take the law into his own hands and caned a number of people,—as a result of which several individuals received injuries of a more or less serious character. An explosion of this nature, assuming the allegations to be true, is not worthy of an official of Lieut.-Col. Burke's position and is hardly calculated to reflect credit on the Council of Administration of which he is the Vice-President. We shall wait and see what steps the Council of Administration takes to make due reparation to the members of the public concerned and to vindicate its own dignity.

THE ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

A SUCCESS AND A FAILURE.

(BY LINIAN.)

The All Parties' Conference which concluded its sittings on Saturday last has been well described as both a success and a failure. It did succeed in focussing and fostering the general desire for unity and co-operation among all parties. It also scored a distinct victory over the forces of reaction by voicing the all but unanimous protest of the people of India against the Viceregal Ordinance and the Regulation III of 1818 though a discordant vote was sounded by Mrs. Besant. But, unfortunately, for the Conference, much more was expected of it than it could possibly have achieved. The press and the public had vied with each other in cherishing high hopes of uniting all parties at the Conference which was hailed as the preparation and prelude of a United Congress. Our hearts therefore sank within us when a most unwieldy committee was appointed to draft a Swaraj Constitution for India as well as to explore the avenues of union by March 31. The Conference almost alienated our sympathies by hurriedly brushing aside Mr. J. K. Mehta's reasonable suggestion to finish the committee's work by December 15 and by passing the original resolution without any serious discussion. This should undoubtedly be deemed a staggering failure which was scarcely redeemed by the friendliness of the concluding speeches about fixing Belgaum as the common venue of all Conferences.

The Reason Why.

What was the failure due to? In the nature of things success was very problematical and even the convening of the Conference on this scale might appear to be a matter of doubtful utility. For while all sections of Indian opinion were virtually unanimous about the Bengal Ordinance, it was very sharply divided within and without Congress ranks on the Calcutta Pact and the Congress policy of Non-co-operation. Dr. Besant was perhaps the only outside leader who had opportunities of privately discussing with Mahatma Gandhi even the rough outlaws of unity before they were given their present shape. Was it right then to have suddenly summoned all outside parties some of which had never joined the Congress and some others had left it about six years ago—to discuss the terms of their unions without previously consulting their leaders? But it may be argued, this was just the psychological moment which if missed would not soon return. True then the depression which overtook at the conclusion of the Conference should be ascribed to those who continued to cherish golden dreams of sudden unity in spite of fundamental differences of methods and principles.

Fundamental Differences.

For, the differences which continue to divide the Congress from the outside parties are undoubtedly fundamental in character. It may be recalled that, the Liberals seceded from the Congress on account of differences about the Reform Act though they ascribe them now to the Congress creed framed two years later, as they have been thoroughly disillusioned about the Reforms. Dr. Besant, Mr. Jinnah and others left the Congress after its Nagpur session rather because of the N.C.O. resolution than of the expansion of the creed which rendered it possible. What, therefore, sharply divides Congressmen from other politics sections is quite simple. Liberals are firmly pledged to the idea of the Empire while Congressmen would work for complete emancipation if they found its barriers to be incompatible with true freedom. But this difference may be adjusted by a suitable explanatory note as it may be deemed more academical than practical. The other gulf however cannot be bridged so easily For, while Liberals would work along the old channels of strictly Constitutional agitation, Congressmen would never abdicate the right of using all peaceful but extra-Constitutional methods—Civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes—for achieving their purpose in the last resort. The N.C.O. programme sketched in 1920 may be *suspended* but its spirit and policy remain intact. And who knows, when the Congress may find it necessary to unsheath the sword of the spirit! This is what scared away Liberals and even Independent Would they now be prepared to be in minority in a Congress when its policy would be dominated by a majority wedded to principle as firmly as ever to mass movement and Direct Action? Here no change of words can smooth matters. Nothing less than a change of attitude would enable our outside friends to take their place in the national organisation.

Discussion at Discount.

Why were these broad differences not openly discussed at the Conference? A committee may be necessary to advise on the adjustment of differences which could nevertheless have been freely discussed in the friendliest spirit. The Ordinance debate provided a good instance. In speaking to the resolution appointing a committee to frame a resolution on the subject Mrs. Besant rightly expressed her views—which she knew were unpopular with a view to clear the air and afford some guidance to the Committee. But none undertook to lead the discussion on this for the most important question. Mr. Mehta's amendment regarding a shorter time limit evoked some speeches which were however strictly limited on their scope. One wonders if the wisest of leaders after coming all the way here to attend the Conference chose to keep their lips on the main object of their efforts? Perhaps private conversations were a great solace to elder statesmen. But Young India will be seriously disappointed at the hush-hush policy so studiously maintained on this most vital question.

No United Congress.

But perhaps the rejection of Mr. Mehta's most reasonable amendment will be widely disapproved and most deeply re-

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MARTIAL LAW IN SUDAN.

MORE WARSHIPS FOR EGYPT.

OCCUPATION OF ALEXANDRIA CUSTOMS EFFECTED.

ZAGHLOULISTS' APPEAL TO LEAGUE.

WILL BRITAIN DEFY?

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Martial Law prevails in the Sudan.—Reuter.

At present there are about two battalions of British troops in the Sudan. In addition to Sudanese troops which now form the Sudanese defence force, there is roughly a division of British troops in Egypt where Egyptian forces number about 17,000. The situation is now in the hands of Lord Allenby.—Reuter.

The "Iron Duke" and the "Malaya" have been ordered from Malta to Alexandria and Port Said, respectively.

The light Cruiser "Carado" now in Green waters and two destroyers in Port Said have been ordered to Suez.

The battleship "Benbow" which expected in Malta from Alexandia, on December 3rd, has been ordered to remain in Alexandria.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF CUSTOMS.

EFFECTED BY 100 MARINES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Alexandria.—The occupation of the Customs was effected by 100 marines. There was no incident, and ordinary routine business is not affected.—Reuter.

FURTHER ACTION DEFERRED

AWAITING COMPOSITION OF CABINET

LONDON, Nov. 24.

No further steps can be expected on the part of the British Government regarding Egypt until the composition of the new Cabinet is known. The selection of Ziwar Pasha meets the approval of London diplomatic circles.—Reuter.

LEAGUE AS ARBITRATOR?

FRENCH DIPLOMATISTS' HOPE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

French diplomatic circles hope that it is possible to submit the Anglo-Egyptian dispute to the arbitration of the League of Nations. Although Egypt is not a member of the League the same procedure might advantageously be followed as was adopted in the Vilna dispute.—Reuter.

"OUTSIDE LEAGUE'S COMPETENCE."

MATTER OF EMPIRE'S DOMESTIC POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

With reference to the suggestion to submit the Anglo-Egypt an issue to the League of Nations, British Officials point out that by the existing diplomatic understanding all matters lying within the province of four reserved points, namely the Sudan, the Protection of the Canal, Foreign interests and the Defence of Egypt, are matters of domestic policy within the British Empire and therefore are outside the competence of the League.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

WILL IT SMASH THE LEAGUE?

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Paris—The consensus of the comments in the press emphasises the impossibility of French intervention in Egypt though the theory of submission of the points at issue to the League is largely canvassed.

"L'Ere Nouvelle" says even Sgr. Mussolini had recognised the competency of a Conference of Ambassadors in the case of the Corfu incident. The journal opines that the conflict is really economic as the cotton question is most important to Britain.

"Le Petit Parisien" remarks with the new Egyptian premier the conversations will be conducted in a less threatening tone.

"L'Oeuvre" declares if the principles of the League are to be trodden under foot the League will crash down amidst ribald laughter and Britain will have to shoulder the responsibility of its grotesque failure.

"Gaulois" hopes a conflict will be avoided. It declares for the past century all big European wars originated in the East.—Reuter.

POSITION OF FRANCE.

STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Paris.—The Foreign Office intimates that France in view of the Anglo-French Treaty of 1924 respecting Morocco and Egypt will maintain strict neutrality in any Anglo-Egyptian conflict.—Reuter.

WHY ZAGHLUL RESIGNED.

MOTIONS OF PROTESTS TO PARLIAMENTS AND LEAGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Cairo.—In the Chamber, Zaghloul Pasha intimated that his resignation was inevitable when he was informed of the impending seizure of Customs. Many motions were submitted both by the Opposition and Zaghloulists, mainly in favour of a protest to all Parliaments and the League.—Reuter.

THE NEW CABINET.

WILL TENSE SITUATION BE EASED?

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Cairo.—The list of Ministers which is completed is distinctly moderate in complexion.

Ziwar Pasha is Premier and Minister of the Interior.

Ahmed Zulfecar, is Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Zakia Abousseud is Minister of Justice.

Sidky is Minister of Pious Foundations; and Sadek Yehia is Minister of War.—Reuter.

Yussef Catani, Minister of Finance.

Osman Moharrem, Minister of Public Works.

Syed Abu Ali, Minister of Agriculture.

Nakhla Guirgi Moteii, Minister of Communications.

Kash Aba, Minister of Education.—Reuter.

Ziwar Pasha is moderate and popular. He has been a Minister in many different Cabinets, and was formerly the Minister at Rome. It is expected that the present tense situation will be eased after he has formed a Cabinet.—Reuter.

CABINET MEETING.

"IMPRESSING ORIENTAL MIND."

LEAFIELD, Nov. 24.

In London the British Cabinet at their meeting to-day had the Egyptian situation under consideration with special reference to the Egyptian Government's reply to their communications. In commenting on the situation, newspapers are agreed that the action taken by the British authorities was amply justified by the circumstances of the case and that such action had necessarily to be of a kind that would impress the Oriental mind. Emphasis is laid on the connection between the assassination of the Sirdar which added one more to the list of the recent crimes of which prominent Europeans and Egyptians have been victims and the inflammatory speeches which persons connected with the Zaghlul Government have recently made. There is a general approval of the removal from the Sudan of these Egyptian units which have covertly acted as centres of disaffection.—B. O. W.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 24.

The Liberal "Star" says: "The British demands are solely concerned with four points not settled when full Independence was given in 1922, viz, the Sudan, protection of the Suez Canal, the safeguarding of the interests of foreigners in Egypt and the defence of Egypt against foreign aggression. No claim made by the British runs counter to any of those points. Frequent attempts have been made to get these questions settled." The newspaper recalls the impossible demands in regard to the Sudan which Zaghlul Pasha made to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and which made it necessary for the latter to point out that the policy of Egypt for Egyptians did not mean the Sudan for Egyptians.

The "Evening Standard", which refers to progressively anarchic conditions which have culminated in the full murder of the Sirdar, says "Great Britain still responsible for Egypt to foreign Powers, still immediately responsible for defence and ultimately for internal peace of the country has shown marvellous and perhaps excessive patience in face of the anti-British campaign which has had the encouragement of the Egyptian Government itself. The patience, however, has been misinterpreted, and the demands now made on Egypt severe as they may be, do not exceed the necessities of the case."

LADY STACK THANKS.

In a telegram expressing her thanks for the message of sympathy sent by the British Government, Lady Stack says: "The appre-

(Continued on next page.)

ORDINANCE VICTIMS.

28 INTERNED IN DIFFERENT VILLAGES

NO INTERVIEW WITHOUT PERMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

About 28 prisoners from Calcutta Jails and several others from Mufassil Jails were discharged from custody. All the discharged prisoners were persons arrested under the New Ordinance. They have been directed to report themselves to various police jurisdictions in the province where they would be interned in different villages. The Internment Order directs them to reside in the premises selected for them by the Superintendents of Police and the internees are prohibited from leaving such premises and interviewing any visitors without any permission.

JATIN ROY AND S. D. GUPTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, Nov. 24.

Orders were passed to-day in the case of Jatin Roy and Sailendra Das Gupta B.Sc., who had been arrested under the New Ordinance. The charges against Roy were murder and dacoity and against Sailendra murder and causing grievous hurt to deter a public servant from doing his duty. Both of them were ordered to be interned, one in Birbhum and the other in Midnapor District.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

DELEGATION IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 24.

A Delegation from the German Foreign Office Treasury and Economic Ministry headed by Herr Von Schubert met the British experts at the offices of the Board of Trade, this morning, and continued negotiations for the proposed Anglo-German commercial Treaty, which it is necessary to conclude in view of the expiry in next January of the special trade clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. Sir Phillip Lloyd-Greame, President of the Board of Trade, was in the Chair. It is hoped that negotiations will be completed this week.—B. O. W.

MOROCCAN WAR.

SPANISH REVERSES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Paris.—The message from Tangier says that the withdrawal of 15,000 Spaniards to Tetuan has occasioned keen anxiety, notwithstanding that the evacuation of Sheshuan was carried out with all material. The rearguard was attacked when it reached Darsooba with heavy Spanish losses and General Berenguer was wounded immediately he arrived on the battle-field. Troops then struggled to Soukelarba, where they were surrounded. They were subsequently forced to retreat along the mountain paths, and their communications were cut. Hasty preparations are being made at Tetuan to assist the men in the retreat.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN FRENCH ZONE

SEVERE FIGHTING REPORTED.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Madrid.—Trouble has broken out in the French zone in Morocco according to native reports from Tetuan, which state that severe fighting has broken out in the Wezzan district between the troops and a rebel detachment.—Reuter.

BRAZIL EMBASSY DISPUTE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 24.

Lord Blanesburgh and Sir Maurice De Bunsen, referees appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the dispute between Sir John Tilley, the British Ambassador to Brazil, and Mr. Stewart, his councillor of the Embassy which led to the termination of the latter's employment, have made a report to the Foreign Secretary. They express the opinion that Sir John Tilley's action in circumstances of exceptional difficulty has been found to be altogether justified. They consider that announcements to this effect would have a most salutary influence upon the public mind everywhere and would be a bare act of justice to Sir John Tilley. The Foreign Secretary accepts the views of the referees and makes the announcement which they recommend. Sir John Tilley was to-day received in audience by the King and will resume his Ambassadorial post at Rio De Janeiro immediately.—B. O. W.

SJT. SUBASH BOSE.

ACTION FOR ALLEGED LIBEL

HEAVY DAMAGES DEMANDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The expected has happened Mr. Subhas Bose has brought a damage suit of Rs. 50,000 each against the editors of the "Englishman" and "Catholic Herald", Messrs. Dutt and Sen, solicitors, filed yesterday in the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court on behalf of Srijut Subhas Bose a plaint against the "Englishman Ltd." and the editor of the "Englishman" for recovery of the sum of Rs. 50,000 as damages for alleged libel in a leading article in the issue of the "Englishman" of the 13th November last, and another plaint against the editor of the "Catholic Herald of India" for recovery of the sum of Rs. 50,000 as damages for alleged libel in a paragraph in the issue of the said paper of the 12th November last. Both the plaints were admitted and written statements were ordered

BENGAL AND ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE.

The success of the All Party Conference and the All-India Congress Committee held in Bombay has a consoling effect on the repressed Bengal. With the exception of the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" which are crying for more repression the press is jubilant over the results achieved in the Bombay Conferences and urges for vigorous national work.

NO SURRENDER YET.

PERSIAN TROOPS TO ADVANCE ON MOHAMMERAH.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Teheran.—The resumption of hostilities against the Sheikh of Mohammerah is indicated in the following telegram from the Premier published by the General Staff: As you know, when I left Teheran I had decided to proceed direct to Arabistan. When I reached Shiraz I received a telegram giving Sirdar Aghdasse's surrender and I imposed on him complete submission as a condition for receiving pardon, wishing to send him to Teheran and to proceed myself to the chief city of Arabistan without bloodshed. As, however, I cannot wait for his reply any longer I am leaving to-day for the front and shall advance with my troops on Mohammerah.—Reuter.

JEAN JAURES.

M. HERRIOT'S TRIBUTE.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

A Havas Agency message says:—

The removal of M. Jaures' remains to the Pantheon was carried out with solemn ceremonial. Seventy miners with lamps and coal picks wheeled the funeral chariot, which was followed by the Ministers, presidents of the Chamber and Senate, member of Parliament and representatives of the French and foreign trade unions. A huge crowd witnessed. In front of the Pantheon, the coffin was placed on a catafalque, after which M. Herriot, in a funeral oration, eulogised M. Jaures' fame as a great poet, philosopher and orator.

A musical programme completed the ceremony.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT ON PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Geneva, Nov. 24.—The first Opium Conference met again to-day, and discussed the question of import certificates. In the course of lengthy speeches most of the old arguments were reiterated. Finally the Conference interrupted its sitting to enable the British and Japanese delegates to confer privately with a view to reaching an agreement and after nearly two hours it was announced, amidst applause, that an agreement has been reached on principle, but not with regard to the actual wording of the article.

The Conference, thereupon, adjourned till next week.—Reuter.

SIR W. BRANCKER.

PROCEEDS TO WARSAW.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Berlin.—Sir William Brancker proceeded to Warsaw, this morning. He hopes to accomplish the homeward journey in record time and expects to return here in the middle of February to resume negotiations with the German Aero Lloyd, whose fleet will take over a considerable portion of the future Anglo-Indian aerial route.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

EIGHTEENTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR TOMORROW.

ORDINANCE FOR "OUTLAWS"

NEW BRAND OF JUSTICE.

LORD LYTTON'S AMAZING SPEECH.

TIRADE AGAINST "SELF-STYLED PATRIOTS."

REPRESSION OF CRIME OR--- LIBERTY?

MALDA, Nov. 24.

Lord Lytton, replying to the joint addresses of the public at Malda, made a statement regarding the situation in Bengal. The Governor said:

"It is not my practice as a rule on these occasions to mention the subjects of general political interest which have not been raised in addresses to which I am replying, but the present moment is so critical and the latest action of my Government in obtaining from the Viceroy altogether exceptional powers for suppressing what we regard as a very serious menace to the safety of the State and to the liberty of its citizens, has not unnaturally created so great a sensation that I feel bound to utilise the first opportunity I have had of speaking in public since the recent Ordinance was issued to say a few words in explanation and justification of it.

CONSPIRACY OF VIOLENCE.

I want, in the first place, to make clear what is the nature of the menace with which we are threatened. The danger does not come from any popular movement. There is no spirit of revolt in the hearts of the people of Bengal. There is no specially acute economic distress to cause general unrest in the country. Political discontent and political activities have now an outlet they never had before, and for the first time in the history of India directly elected representatives of the people have been given a place in the Executive Government. The peace of Bengal and the lives of its citizens are threatened by no popular uprising but by a comparatively small body of men who have introduced methods of terrorism into their political programme and are seeking to murder those whom they hate or fear, to overawe by threats of murder those whose political activities are inconvenient or objectionable to them and to import foreign arms and ammunition into the country for the purpose of making their terrorism effective.

This conspiracy of violence has already revealed the following characteristics. Peaceful citizens wholly unconnected with politics in the innocent pursuit of their lawful avocations have been murdered in broad daylight. Robberies with violence have been committed to secure the funds for the terrorist organization. Men suspected of giving information to the police have been assassinated. Witnesses in trials for the offences connected with politics have been threatened with assassination and intimidations. All this has thus interfered with the administration of justice. Not only have the police officers and Government officials been similarly threatened, but even the candidates for election to and the members of the Legislative Council have been intimidated with threats of murder if they do not conform to the wishes of the self-styled patriots.

All the weapons by which the murders have been committed in the last eighteen months are of a foreign type which cannot be obtained in this country. Bombs of a very modern and efficient type have been manuactured. One such factory was discovered by the police in Calcutta and the recent murder in Mirzapur street was committed with a bomb of this type. Since July last threatening leaflets signed "Red Bengal" have made their appearance and these have been served on all persons who have had any connection however remote with the political sections of the Government. Gentlemen, if I am asked for the evidence of the existence of a terrorist conspiracy in Bengal, I point to all these things which are not opinions or theories but facts and whatever may be said in the press no one who has known these facts can fail to believe in the reality of this terrorist movement.

"THE OUTLAWS".

If that be so, I ask you where is the liberty which I am accused of destroying? I am supposed to be interfering with the freedom of the subject by keeping men under arrest without trial. Men who live within the law are entitled to the protection of the law, but men who defy the law, who live and act outside the law, who menace the liberty of those who live within it, who take upon themselves to decide without any processes of law who shall live and who shall die—these men have no right to the protection of the law. They are outlaws. They are a danger to the State and their liberty is forfeited. It is against such men and such men alone that the special powers which my Government have asked for and have obtained are being directed. Every single man who has been arrested under the Regulation 14 of 1818 or under the New Ordinance is a member of a terrorist organisation that seeks to attain its objects by violence and intimidation that proposes if not checked to carry out more murders. Every man too who has been arrested is being detained not on the isolated statements of a single informer but on the evidence from many different sources.

ESTABLISHING LIBERTY.

My object is not to suppress or hamper any political movement which is conducted within the law but to make it possible for all men whatever their political opinions to express them freely without fear of assassination. The effect of our policy will be not to interfere with liberty but to establish it. Unless this terrorist movement is suppressed, there can be no liberty in Bengal and it is the duty of all those who live within the law, who desire its protection and who wish to be free from intimidation in the pursuit of their lawful business to support the Government in the steps they have taken to stamp out the use of the bomb and the revolver.

I am told that we cannot crush the spirit of freedom in a nation nor stifle its desire for political independence by coercion. That is not only true but obvious and if our measures were directed against any deep-rooted popular movement they would be bound to fail, but as I have told you they are directed against no such thing. Why should I of all people wish to curb the political freedom of the people of Bengal when it is for the express purpose of enabling them to secure political freedom and develop self-governing institutions that I have come to Bengal. If Government were ever to allow a single organisation to intimidate all others and so decide the issues of life and death it would forfeit its right to exist and all liberty would be dead. This particular menace can be stamped out by what is called repression and by no other means. It is repression of crime but not repression of liberty. The measures we are taking have been effective in the past and they will be effective again. No misrepresentations or abuse or threats will move us one inch from the path of duty which in the interests of the State confided to our charge we are bound to tread.

CHINESE SITUATION.

TUANCHIJUI ASSUMES PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Peking.—Tuanchijui, Changtsolin and Fengyuhsiang have arrived here. Tuanchijui, who is the leader of the (Anju) Party and ex-Premier, has assumed the Presidency and is practically the Dictator. The provisional Cabinet having ceased to function, it is announced that Fengyuhsiang is resigning, and handing over his troops to the War Ministry and that he intends to tour Europe and America. This will probably facilitate negotiation with the Yangtsze leaders, including Wu-pei-fu whom Fengyuhsiang is accused of betraying.—Reuter.

EX-EMPEROR OF CHINA.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Peking.—Restrictions on the movements of the ex-Emperor have been removed.—Reuter.

PRINCE'S S. AFRICAN TOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales departs for South Africa about March 25th. He visits *en route* Gambia, Sierraleone, the Gold Coast, Nigeria and St. Helena.—Reuter.

FRENCH LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

New York.—The French loan has been substantially over-subscribed.—Reuter.

MR. ASQUITH AT JERUSALEM.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Jerusalem.—Mr. Asquith has arrived here. He is the guest of Sir Herbert Louis Samuel.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking. 1859

MAHATMA GANDHI.

ACCEPTS CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 25.

Mahatma Gandhi has finally accepted the presidentship of the Belgaum Congress.

The Subjects Committee will meet on the morning and afternoon of 23rd December and fore-noon of 24th. The Congress session will begin on the after-noon of 26th and continue till 28th.

Mahatma Gandhi has also accepted the presidentship of the Cow Conference to be held here at the same time.

The Khilafat Conference will hold its sittings on 25th December.

VICEROY IN KATHIAWAR.

2ND CLASS PRINCES DISSATISFIED.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 24.

With an unusual show of precautions and protections throughout the railway route from Viramgam to Rajkot, His Excellency the Viceroy arrived this morning, at Rajkot junction station and was received by his Agent and some officers. After inspection of the Bhavnagar Infantry and Lancers, which formed his guard of honour, he at once proceeded to the Residency.

To-day's only programme has been visits and return visits. Only princes of first and second class were accorded the honour of visit, while the honour of return visit was given only to the princes of first class. This request made by the second class princes to be treated as sovereigns and as such to receive the honour of return visit has not met with success, which has caused dissatisfaction in their ranks.

There has also been certain amount of discontent. In the matter of allowing retainers with princes, as all first class princes are not treated on a par in that matter. It is understood that while Jamnagar is allowed eight attendants Bhavnagar has to be content with seven. Junagad has not attended because His Highness is in mourning. Jamnagar would have visits and return visits in Jamnagar though the Darbar would be attended by His Highness.

Chiefs below first and second class had no part in to-day's functions. They are awaiting to be presented to His Excellency in to-morrow's Darbar.

There would be prize distributing in Rajkumar College in the morning, darbar in the noon and a banquet at night.

AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE

BUILDING OF CHARACTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 25.

The first function in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit took place this morning, at the Rajkumar College. The gathering was attended by all ruling princes now present in Rajkot. Prominent citizens of Rajkot and other parts of Kathiawar were also invited. After recitations by the Rajkumars and a welcome speech of the principal, Mr. Turner prizes were given away by His Excellency. His Excellency then delivered his address. The whole function was formal Nothing of unusual or particular interest took place, except this that the principal in his address favoured a scheme of preparing Rajkumars for matriculation as are the sons of their subjects. The principal seemed to be against maintaining altogether a separate coure of studies and award of diploma. The principal thought the point of re-organisation of the province and thanked the Bombay Government for the great help they had given till now. He particularly mentioned the services of Colonel Wood.

His Excellency, in reply, said he always took great interest in the Chiefs' colleges. He said he attached very great attention to building of character rather than other training, and wished all staff and boys to pay particular attention to that one matter. He thanked the Bombay Government for the interest they evinced till now, and hoped their interest would continue unabated After advicing the Rajkumars to be good worthy princes, His Excellency resumed his seat.

MISS CORNELIA SORABJI.

SWORN IN ADVOCATE, CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji was sworn in as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court to-day. She is the first Indian Lady to be enrolled as a legal practitioner in Calcutta.

COOPERATE WITH INDIANS.

COL. GIDNEY'S ADVICE TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 25.

Colonel Gidney, President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Association, addressing a large audience here last evening, spoke on the present critical juncture in the Anglo-Indians' communal life and urged them to swell the membership of the Association. He said owing to the impending Indianisation of the railways 12,000 Anglo-Indian houses were nervous as to their future but he reminded the audience of the Viceroy's assurances that the Anglo-Indian community would not be affected detrimentally. He urged the Anglo-Indians to co-operate with Indians in all their legitimate and constitutional demands, and hoped that there would be a feeling of brotherhood between Indians and Anglo-Indians.

MARTIAL LAW IN SUDAN.

(Continued from previous page.)

ciation of my husband's work is a great consolation to me in my grief."

Lady Stack has left Egypt for England. —B. O. W.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON CLEAR-CUT RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The "Daily Telegraph" commenting on the measures taken in Egypt says the era of ill-definition, mere argument, sentimentality and fear of world's opinion has been substituted by a clear-cut determination to maintain the principles which have commended themselves to us after our unrivalled experience of our Government of the East. This new-found resolution is likely to bear fruit not only in Egypt. We have borne patiently the hostility of many Oriental demagogues, but our long patience has been exhausted and more than one Eastern race will do well to draw a moral from our present action.—Reuter.

USE OF THE INDEMNITY.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 24.

The fine of £500,000, paid before noon today by the Egyptian Government, in accordance with Lord Allenby's demand is being devoted to the compensation of the victims and to benevolent objects in the Sudan.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES PLEASED.

Information has reached the British Government that official and other prominent members of the European communities in Cairo have expressed warm approval of British action, and profess the keen desire that the British Government should continue to act with firmness. There is no doubt, it is stated, that foreign opinion in Cairo is wholeheartedly with Lord Allenby, it being appreciated that the action which he has taken is in accordance with the tireless trusteeship for the protection of Foreign interests and the safety of foreign nationals under the measure of independence given to Egyptians in 1922.

WOUNDED POLICEMAN REWARDED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Lord Allenby, this morning, visited the Kasrelaini Hospital, and presented the £1,000 reward to the wounded policeman who gallantly pursued the late Sirdar's murderers.

KING FUAD'S APPRECIATION.

King Fuad has conferred on the policeman a bronze medal for devotion to duty. —Reuter.

BRITAIN'S DEMANDS.

FULL TEXT OF ULTIMATUM.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 23.

Two communications of great importance were handed to the Egyptian Government by Lord Allenby, the British High Commissioner in Cairo, yesterday evening. The first communication was as follows:—

"The Governor-General of the Sudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army who was also a distinguished officer of the British Army has been brutally murdered in Cairo. His Majesty's Government considers that this murder which holds up Egypt's present Government to the contempt of civilized peoples is the natural outcome of a campaign of hostility to British officials and British subjects in Egypt and the Sudan founded upon heedless ingratitude for the benefits conferred by Great Britain, not discouraged by Your Excellency's Government and fomented by organisations in close contact with that Government.

"Your Excellency was warned by His Majesty's Government little more than a month ago of the consequence of failing to stop this campaign more particularly as it concerned the Sudan. It has not been stopped. The Egyptian Government have now allowed the Governor-General of the Sudan to be murdered and have proved that they are incapable or unwilling to protect foreign lives.

SEVEN DEMANDS.

"His Majesty's Government, therefore, required that the Egyptian Government shall firstly, present an ample apology for the crime; secondly, prosecute an inquiry into the authorship of the crime with the utmost energy and without respect for persons and shall bring the criminals, whoever they are and whatever their status to condone punishment; thirdly, henceforth forbid and vigorously suppress all popular political demonstrations; fourthly, pay forthwith to His Majesty's Government a fine of the value of half a million pounds; fifthly, order within twenty-four hours the withdrawal from the Sudan of all Egyptian officers and purely Egyptian units of the Egyptian army with such resulting changes as shall be henceafter specified; sixthly, notify the competent department that the Sudan Government will increase the area to be irrigated at Gezira from three hundred thousand feddans to an unlimited figure as need arise; seventhly, withdraw all opposition in respect hereafter specified to the wishes of His Majesty's Government concerning the protection of foreign interests in Egypt.

"Failing immediate compliance with these demands His Majesty's Government will at once take appropriate action to safeguard their interests in Egypt and the Sudan."

ARMY IN THE SUDAN.

The second communication indicates the specific requirements of the British Government in regard to the Army in the Sudan and the protection of foreign interests in Egypt. It states firstly, that Egyptian officers and units having been withdrawn, Sudanese units of the Egyptian Army shall be converted into a Sudan Defence Force owing allegiance to the Sudan Government alone and under the supreme command of the Governor-General in whose name all commissions will be given. Secondly, the rules and conditions governing the service, discipline and retirement of foreign officials still employed by the Egyptian Government and the financial conditions governing the pensions of foreign officials who have left the service, shall be revised in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty's Government.

Thirdly, pending the conclusion of an agreement between the two Governments regarding the protection of foreign interests in Egypt, the Egyptian Government shall maintain the posts of financial and judicial advisors and preserve their power and privileges as contemplated on the abolition of the Protectorate and shall respect the status and present attributions of the European Department of the ministerial order and give due weight to such recommendations as the Director-General may make upon matters falling within his sphere.

It wil be seen that the contents of these communications may be broadly divided into three sections. Firstly, there are demands for apology punishment of criminals etc., which in such circumstances are of a normal and usual character. Secondly, there are measures for the protection of the Sudan from the insidious influences which have been responsible for so much trouble Thirdly, there are measures for the protection of the lives and interests of foreign communities in Egypt. In regard to both the Sudan and foreign communities in Egypt, Great Britain is to a very great extent in the position of a trustee. As to the Sudan, Britain which is the predominant party in its control has been confronted with the necessity for taking such immediate measures as will ensure decent Government for the Sudanese unhampered by propagandists or agitators working for their own ends. It has thus been considered necessary by effecting the withdrawal of Egyptian officers and units in the Sudan to remove the channels through which propaganda has undoubtedly reached the Sudan.

USE OF THE INDEMNITY.

As to the indemnity the British Government has decided that the fine of £500,000 to be paid by Egypt shall, subject to a provision of the compensation for the victims, be applied to the benevolent objects in the Sudan for which country Sir Lee Stack laid down his life.

With regard to the increase of the irrigated area at Zezira this in no sense implies that Egypt will be deprived of one drop of that water which she would have received had the dam never been built by the Sudan Government. The effect of the clause is only to remove the arbitrary restriction on the economic development of the Sudan which, is not in any way justified by technical facts. That is to say, Sudan will be allowed to make full use of the additional water which she has secured by building a very costly dam with funds provided under the British Government's guarantee.

In regard to the suppression of public political demonstrations, past experience has shown that these frequently degenerate into disorder, It is felt that Britain has been too optimistic as to Egyptian capacity to govern herself without determining foreign interests and the demands under this head have merely the effect of tightening up control which had been relaxed. For instance, the clause in regard to financial and judicial advisers refers to the machinery devised to keep watch over foreign interests at the time the British protectorate was withdrawn. This machinery had been allowed to function by all of the Egyptian Governments which preceded the present Government of Zaghlul Pasha which assumed office last February. All that the clause involves is that this protective machinery should again be enabled to function.

The clause referring to pensions etc., does not employ or involve any increased demands on Egypt. It has been put into satisfactory order that pensions payments shall continue to be punctually met. References to the conditions of service of foreigners under the Egyptian Government—these are not exclusively British but include other Europeans—are designed as protection against discourtsey, lack of consideration and deliberate vexatious treatment to which some such officials including notably a distinguished French engineer have been recently subjected.—B. O. W.

WILL LEAGUE HELP EGYPT?

DELHI PRESS COMMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

The local press is rightly indignant about the British ultimatum to Egypt. "Hamdard" the vernacular daily edited by Maulana Mohamed Ali expresses surprise that Britain should have taken a more stern attitude than America recently did in Persia or Italy did at Corfu last year. The suggestion is made in some quarters that Egypt being a member of the League of Nations should seek the protection of the League against British highhandedness and put the sense of justice of the League to test.

THE UNPLEASANT PARALLEL.

The local English daily, "Hindustan Times" observes:—

"The surprisingly stern ultimatum that the Conservative Government has sent to Egypt is unpleasantly reminiscent of the action of the Austrian Government on the murder of Archduke Ferdinand. The crime was in both cases dastardly in the extreme but the action threatened shows more of a vengeful spirit than a desire to exact a just penalty. Evidently, the Foreign Office thinks that the present is a suitable opportunity to force a crisis which would give Great Britain an opportunity of re-annexing Egypt. The various demands with regard to the internal Government of Egypt are directed towards the strengthening of the British hold on that country. It would seem that the Foreign Office is more anxious to exploit the situation created by the murder of Sir Lee Stack than to provide an adequate guarantee for the safety of foreigners in Egypt. It wants to penalise Egypt for murder and by holding its Government responsible regain the ground that has been lost during the last four years."

MAHARAJA SCINDIA'S SUGGESTION.

The same paper publishes another significant note this evening which says the Chamber of Princes concluded its sessions last week and all the Maharajas have returned to their capitals. What the outcome of the gala show has been, it is impossible to estimate but if the suggestion contained in the Maharajah Scindia's closing speech that a permanent committee of the Princes should be constituted with a view to advise the Viceroy in his decisions with regard to important questions affecting Indian states finds acceptance, the present unchecked autocracy of the Political Department might to some extent be mitigated. It is unlikely that so important an innovation would be easily acceded to by the officials of the Political Department who from behind their desks may now make or mar careers of Princes. The suggestion is in itself worth consideration and we hope that the other Princes will strongly support it.

WEMBLY EXHIBITION.

TO CONTINUE IN 1925.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Executive Council of the British Empire Exhibition has passed a resolution recommending the continuance of the Exhibition in 1925, and authorising the existing Board with the addition of the Duke of Devonshire to make arrangements for the purpose.—Reuter.

PRINCE ON INDIA'S SHARE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

The following correspondence has passed between the Prince of Wales and the High commissioner of India regarding India's display at Wembley Park:—

From:—

His Royal Highness

To:—

High Commissioner,

As President of the British Empire Exhibition:—

"I wish to congratulate India on the splendid manner in which there was presented at Wembley Park so fine a picture of the great civilization of the Indian Empire. The Indian pavillion was one of the architectural attractions of Exhibition. With its contents it gave to visitors a vivid impression of the achievements of the people of India and brought back to me many happy memories of my wonderful tour two years ago. I trust that great political benefits will accrue to India from her participation in the British Empire Exhibition Certainly people of Home-country have benefitted by opportunity given to them of obtaining a better knowledge of India. Please convey to your Exhibition Commissioner and to all others who have taken part in India's display at Wembley Park my sincere thanks for their work.

The High Commissioner replied as follows:

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge your Royal Highness' letter of congratulation on the manner in which India was represented at the British Empire Exhibition. I am taking steps immediately to communicate to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council the terms of Your Royal Highness' letter. I am also conveying to the Exhibition Commissioner and to all others who have taken part in India's display the very generous appreciation of the results of their work expressed by your Royal Highness which will afford them the greatest possible satisfaction and encouragement.

DEUTSCHE BANK.

CONVERSION OF CAPITAL.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Berlin.—At a general meeting of the Deutsche Bank, the proposal was sanctioned, for the conversion of the paper Mark capital of 1,500 millions into a gold Mark capital of 150 millions, of which shares totalling 40 millions will be sold to a London banking group headed by Messrs. Sohpoder and Company. Other shares will be disposed off in the foreign market at a very favourable moment.—Reuter.

COL. AMERY ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Col. Amery, at the Empire Producers' lunch, announced that Government would carry out the 1923 Imperial Conference's preferences. He hinted that there were opportunities within the general fiscal system of Britain to give further extensions of preference. We had got also to aim at cleaning the channels of Empire trade which were checked by various prejudices against Imperial preferences and by vested interests. —Reuter.

MEENA BAZAR OF INDORE.

A correspondent writes:—In honour of the birth-day of His Higness the Maharaja of Indore a Meena Market has been established in Indore for the past two years. This market lasts for about a week. This year too, as usual, the Market opened on the 11th instant. Visitors and traders come thousands from far and near to pay a visit to this market and satisfy their needs, and show their arts and wares. At evening time the view of the market is quite striking. We are glad that the Maharaja has extended the duration of the market by a week.

A MOVE IN RIGHT DIRECTION.

MR. CHIKODI ON ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Pandit Apna Chikodi of Belgaum, a leader of the non-Brahmins in karnatak and an ex-M.L.C., interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle", regarding the All Party Conference, said:—

When the President of the Indian National Congress announced his intention of holding a Conference of the political parties in the country and issued invitations therefor, I welcomed the idea whole-heartedly as it indicated that a move in the right direction had been initiated by the oldest and the largest political body for the purposes of deliberating over matters of common interest. The necessity for such an action was long being felt and the success that attended the Unity Conference at Delhi where all the parties including the Englishmen met together, provided a very valuable precedent for all future occasions, and pointed out the way as to how it could be made possible for us to act unitedly, when the situation demanded such an action in spite of our various differences. Although I know that the political world is generally full of surprises, I cannot refrain from hazarding a guess that the present All Parties Conference may prove a germ of a truly national institution embracing within its fold all the parties working on different principles and methods.

A BAD TASTE.

Considered from the view point of its representative character, its numerical strength and the work it has discharged I cannot say that the All Parties Conference has been a complete success. It is a bad taste to say that one party captured another party or this party surrendered to that party. The immediate purpose which hastened the convening of the Conference was the Ordinance issued by the Governor-General. The resolution passed by the Conference expresses in unmistakable terms how the people view it. There can be no greater humiliation than the fact that Lord Reading should not have thought it his worth while to take any non-official Indians into his confidence in regard to this matter out of 32 millions.

WORK OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Conference has just ended its first session with the appointment of a representative Committee and is to meet again for deciding whether it can compose the existing differences between the various parties and for preparing a scheme for self-government. Both these are matters of the greatest importance and I think the ablest men selected to serve on the Committee will not fail to settle them in a satisfactory manner. It may also be noted that the response was very encouraging when Mr. Mahomed Ali invited the parties to hold their annual conferences at Belgaum during the Congress week.

ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

The "Pioneer", commenting on the result of the All Party Conference says: The unity is more apparent than real. The fundamental differences between the Swarajists and the Liberals. Nationalists and Moslem Party are far too great for them to be glossed over by the specious profession of superficial unity which will deceive nobody. It is all part of a great game of make belief which has become the dominant feature of Indian politics.

The "Leader" says: The Conference in another landmark on the road to national unity. But, it remarks that the Liberals have shown that they are not for unity at any price for they do not believe such unity can be lasting.

LAWRENCE STATUE.

M. L. C'S RESOLUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

It is understood Captain Dhan Raj will move a resolution in the Punjab Council for the immediate removal of the Lawrence statue.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Mrs. H. W. Pichmond, Miss Pichmond, Paymaster Commander, W. S. Skinner Flag Liet. Commander, G.C.H. Clayton and Mr. Trevelyan arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Monday.

Lady Wilson opened the annual sale of work of the University settlement on Monday.

H.H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla, Captain and Mrs. E.W. Huddleston, Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. C.M. Buckley and Mr. Cuming Butler lunched at Government House, Bombay, yesterday (Tuesday).

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson unveiled a Memorial Plaque to the late Dr. J. A. Turner in the Hall of the Sanitary Institute and afterwards unveiled a Memorial Tablet at the Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute yesterday (Tuesday).

H.E. The Naval Commander-in-Chief's Visitor's Book is at the Admiral's House, Cooperage Road, and will remain there untill the 10th December 1924.

Messrs. Gandhi and Jamnalal Bajaj arrived at Ahmedabad on Tuesday morning by the Gujarat Mail from Bombay.

Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Mrs. Das, and party left Bombay yesterday for Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur mail. A number of people were present on the platform to see them off.

Lala Harkishenlal, ex-Minister, Punjab, who attended the All-Party Conference, also left by the same train for Calcutta.

DEPUTATION TO HEDJAZ.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS FOR FUNDS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Aga Mohamed Safdar and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, General Secretaries, Central Khilafat Committee of India, have issued the following appeal:—

"Passports have been granted for the Hedjaz Deputation. The necessity for a deputation to Hedjaz is urgent. The solution of future Hedjaz Government is a matter for all Islamic world. The Indian Muslims cannot ignore this paramount religious duty. The deputation will confer with Sultan Neid Amir Ali and other notables regarding the future Government. It will also acquire first hand knowledge regarding Taif and the people of Hedjaz. The deputation cannot proceed without funds. It is the religious duty of every Mussalman to contribute for its expenses. The Central Khilafat Committee appeals all Mussalmans to collect funds on Friday the 28th November thus enabling the deputation to leave as early as possible. Vigorous efforts should be made by all Khilafat Committees to take up this work in right earnest. Every Mussalman must discharge this religious duty by paying his mite. The collections should be immediately sent to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay."

MOSUL FRONTIER DISPUTE.

LEAGUE COMMISSION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Commission appointed by the League of Nations to delimit the Turco-Iraq frontier has arrived here. It is composed of De Wirsen, Swedish Minister in Bukharest, Count Teleki, ex-Hungarian Premier, and Colonel De Paulis of the Belgian Army.—Reuter.

GURUDWARA REFORM.

BILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

The following press communique has been issued by Government:—

It was recently stated in reply to a question in the Council that Government was not preparing a Gurdwara Bill nor had it any intention of doing so. It was incidentally mentioned on the same occasion that Mr. Emerson, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, would be glad to meet the Sikh members of the Council and to discuss with them the objects of special duty in connection with Sikh affairs, on which he was recently engaged. This discussion has since taken place and the Sikh members have now informed Mr. Emerson of their readiness to discuss with him the principles of a Gurdwara Bill, which might be acceptable to all the interests concerned and to which Government could give facilities. Mr. Emerson and Mr. Puckle, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, have accordingly been authorised to meet the Sikh members for this purpose. The discussion will be confied entirely to proposals relating to a Gurdwara Bill with a view to its introduction by a private member.

REDUCTION IN COAL FREIGHT.

REVISED RISK NOTES.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25.

The Millowners' Association was carrying on correspondence with the Railway Board for reduction of coal freight, as a result of which the G.I.P. Railway has reduced coal-freight by 20 per cent so that the cost of coal coming from C. P. to local mills will be lessened while the cost of coal coming from Bengal collieries will not be lessened as the E.I. Railway and the B.N. Railway have not yet reduced their freight. Representations are being made by the Millowners' Association and the coal merchants' associations to the Railway Board in this connection.

The Mill-owners' Association also protested against the special packing conditions with which revised risk-notes are being issued from the 1st October as a result of which orders for issuing revised risk-notes have been held in abeyance till the 1st January 1925. As certain important stations have been excluded from thes orders the Mill-owners' Association has again represented to the Railway Board to take orders applicable to all stations alike. It is thought that if these concessions are not obtained along with the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty the Mill-owners' Association will have to try further reduction in wages particularly of those workmen who have not been affected by the last reduction as depression in textile industry continues.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH'S AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I say a word in answer to the letter of Mr. Harisarvothama Rau about my reference to the Andhra Conference? I know that the resolution about Sitaram Raju was adjourned, but that consideration is irrelevant. My point at the Leaders' Conference was that there were politicians who admired, instigated and countenanced anarchists and violent revolutionaries.

May I also add that my mention of the Andhra meeting was not intended to convey that I had not other instigations also in mind. It was only when Pandit Motilal Nehru assumed uncritically that my original speech was an attack only on his party and the Serajgunj resolution that I intervened. My amendment was intended to meet a wide and extending evil.—Yours, etc.,

GEORGE JOSEPH.

Frere Road, Bombay,

EAST AND WEST

SET-BACK TO LABOUR

RECEPTION TO MR. SAKLATVALA.

(By ARTHUR FIELD.)

London, Nov. 6.

The general effect of the Parliamentary Elections was evident, even on Thursday last; but it has been intensified by the further "Conservative gains" announced in the subsequent returns.

A staggering Tory reaction has passed over the land. No Parliamentary combination can have any effect upon it. The first reason is that the preponderance of Tory members is huge,—the second reason is that there is no party for Labour to negotiate with, even if desired to. The Liberal Party (or parties) no longer exist.

For the moment, this rounds like rain to all Labour plans, despair for all radical hopes, and a regime of bombs and battleships, bullet and bayonet. On the other hand, it was absolutely necessary to reduce the political struggle in England to a clear fight between reaction and radicalism.

NEW ALIGNMENTS.

This could not be accomplished without the elemination of the hesitant and obstructive Liberal Party. Capitalistic and Imperialistic in sentiment as the party was, it had glimmerings of inconsistent democracy, and as such was losing (and this time definitely lost) the backing of Capitalists and financiers. The future seems to hold only this prospect for Liberalism :—the leaders will go over to Toryism,—and the rank and file (who still number three million voters) will go over to the Labour Party.

For the Labour Party is the modern Liberal or Radical Party. In trying to qualify for the attraction of the one-time Liberals and Radicals the Labour Party has made many fumbling efforts towards abandoning Karl Marx, and towards substituting anyone, from Robert Owen to Herbert Spencer, as its patron saint. It also made the generous gesture of excommunicating that "Banquo's ghost at the feast," the Communist Party. To all this there will come reaction. The rank and file of the Labour Party want neither excommunications, nor the scrapping of "class struggle" to prostitute Liberals and Whigs. The Labour Party will suffer for its opportunism as surely as the Liberal Party has done. It is only a question of time,—unless the ruinous policy is abandoned.

A RAP ON THE KNUCKLES.

The inherent soundness of a demand for a class party for Labour has preserved the Labour Party, during the tidal wave,—even despite the leaders' pale-lipped half-repudiation of being a class-party. For years the sound Liberal working-class voted for the Liberal Party, while its leaders were abandoning one by one the three principles of the party :—"peace, retrenchment and reform." Sound Labour men (of the Labour class) will continue for a long time for vote for their party; despite all the defects and defections of those leaders who misinterpret and misgovern the Party. Nevertheless, even today the rank and file give some nasty blows to the Caucus. The Caucus excommunicates Communists, while admitting Tories anti-Socialists, and persons of all classes including bankers, speculators etc. Yet at the polls, the rank and file gives 15,096 votes to Saklatvala (elected); 6,024 to Vaughan (who almost defeated the Liberal member) and so on. While the very careful "official candidate," who tried to placate Tory Holborn by denouncing all foreign dictation—Communist or Fascist—got 3,718 votes a minority of 7,710. Prominent anti-Communist like Frank Hodges, Herbert Morrison and E. E. Hunter were defeated by substantial majorities.

LITTLE CONSOLATION.

As I said in my last letter nothing can compensate for the general set-back to the political Labour movement,—even though an incident here and there may seem a useful rap on the knuckles to the Labour Whigs. If a few Labour Reactionaries have been disposed of, several of the very best of Labour Radicals have been equally pushed out of Parliament. Some of those returned give us little cause for rejoicing. For example, Mr. Rhys John Davis, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, who was returned for the West Loughton Division of Lancashire by 3,349 majority (reduced from 5,244.) This Minister's ready acceptance and repetition of a tale that the Afghan Government condemned a man to death for heresy, buried him in the sand up to his neck and stoned him to death, went one better than the propagandist head of the Ahmadia Sect. For the latter did not say the Afghan Government had done any such deed,—although he very wickedly maneouvred a resolution through a small meeting, which led people to infer the responsibility of the Afghan Government.

DEFEAT AND TRIUMPH.

Some of the best friends of Eastern peoples have gone down in the avalanche. Dr. Somerville Hastings, Messrs. Haycock, Tooli Mills, Romeril, Hoffman, Jackson, Murray, Nixon, and numbers of others who protested against Mr. Horniman's exclusion from India, are among the honourably vanquished.

Several friends of Turkey who tried for Parliamentary honours were unsuccessful,—including Mr. E. N. Bennett and Mr. C. H. Roberts. On the other hand it is with real pleasure we read the names of some of those successful in the critical struggle : Commander Kenworthy, George Lansbury, S. March, Pethick Lawrence, John Scurr, Neil McLean, T. Cape, J. Compton, Duncan Graham, R. Richardson, Ben Smith, Whiteley and other sound men and true, Will Thorne included.

We are glad, too, to hear of the return of some, whose actions can never be quite right here",—men like Josiah Wedgwood, Ben Spoor, E. D. Morel and so on.

THE SILVER LINING.

The Right Hon. William Leach, Under-Secretary of the Air Ministry, the Pacifist of years gone by, who acted as the contemptible apologist of the aerial bombing of the people of Iraq,—he is defeated. We are sending no flowers to his political funeral.

Professor Robert Richards, Under-Secretary for India,—a heartless interpreter of Lord Olivier's cold doctrinaire opposition to Indian liberty of speech, thought and movement—he has gone down in the storm. We have not wept a single tear.

One commentator writes: "It seems to me that the only bright spots in this desolate scene of wreck and disaster are 1st the smashing of that pompous old fraud, Mr. Asquith, 2ndly, the return of Shapurji Saklatwala for North Battersea."

TRADE UNIONS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. John Turner, the striking personality who has acted as Secretary to the 'Shop Assistants'' of Great Britain for 25 years, has retired and yielded place to Mr. J. R. Leslie. Mr. Turner made the following allusions to the testing time through which trade unionism has been passing through in Britain during the past two or three years. I quote from the report in the journal, "The Shop Assistant", so ably edited by Miss Spencer Jones:—

"It was the testing time in which some weaker organisations had been wiped out—some older than ours. Some had suspended their benefits and had not been able to pay them. The Amalgamated Union of Engineers had not been able to pay unemployed benefit for nearly two years, and the members have been refusing to pay a levy for the unemployed. He reminded them that their Union, together with others, had been through a very trying period; it had put to the test the strength of their organisation, and they were now emerging to better things. For the last two or three years they had been paying out more than was coming in, and however small this might be it must come to an end in time. Expenses had now been curtailed and expenditure brought below income. They now had increased income and increased membership once more."

STILL A GREAT FACTOR.

I think it well to quote some of the figures that have appeared officially (Ministry of Labour Gazette), relating to the membership of trade unions. The figures are of course in European notation, in which 1,000,000 signifies one million, 1,000 one thousand, and so on. By suppressing the final three ciphers (000) the figures given stand for thousands. Thus 4,146 stands for 4 millions, 146 thousands:—

Year.	No. of Unions.	Membership in thousands.	Increase or Decrease of membership per cent.
1914	1,258	4,146	+ 0.2
1915	1,227	4,359	+ 5.1
1916	1,222	4,644	+ 6.5
1917	1,236	5,499	+ 18.4
1918	1,268	6,535	+ 18.8
1919	1,350	7,928	+ 21.3
1920	1,346	8,336	+ 5.1
1921	1,231	6,625	— 20.5
1922	1,176	5,610	— 15.3
1923	1,135	5,405	— 3.7

There are other Unions which do not report to the Department, but not many. The above are unions in Great Britain and the "Government of Northern Ireland."

The briefest examination of the figures leads one to enquire into the special post-war accession of membership. It is evident that the figures at the end of 1918, 1919 and 1920 are exceptional that a subsequent state of normality in membership has been growing. The figures of 5,610,000 in 1922 and 5,405,000, therefore, really become comparable to the figure of 5,499,000 at the end of 1917.

The present figure, approximately five and one-third millions, is a healthy advance on the figures for 1913-14, approximately four millions. Mr. Turner must be very proud of their superiority to the figures 1899-1905, which were practically stationary at two millions.

Looked at as compared with the last pre-war figure of about four millions the present trade union membership can only be regarded as a formidable and portentous social factor, which no temporary difficulties will eliminate or neutralise.

"WIRELESS."

Mr. Marconi has been away from London for some three months, experimenting with and developing his "beam system" of transmitting wireless waves. He now reports that the system will afford an effective telegraphic service over any distance, by day and by night.

LONDONERS AND INDIA.

A very warm reception was accorded last night to Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala by the East-West Circle, where "the member for India" delivered a bold and uncompromising speech, and where a resolution in support of Mr. Das and the national movement in India was unanimously adopted. Mr. Bernard Houghton and Mr. B. G. Horniman were both expected to attend this gathering, and they intended to do so: but both sent messages of regret. Among those present were Mr. Arthur Field, William Gallacher and James Connell, author of that world-renowned Socialist hymn, "The Red Flag." After an address from Mr. Field and a spirited speech from Mr. Saklatvala, who was compelled to leave the meeting to attend to political duties, a resolution was unanimously adopted supporting Mr. Das and the Indian Constitutionalists, demanding release of Indian political prisoners and advocating the liberation of India from Imperialism.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE DEADLOCK.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Melbourne.—The Arbitration Court summoned in connection with the maritime strike has reached a deadlock, both parties declaring they are unable to get the men to work. The judge pointed out that he was powerless, neither side admitting the Court's jurisdiction.—Reuter.

THE ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ed. The Swaraj Scheme could have been easily detached from the work of unity by appointing separate committees for these different functions. The differences between Congress and other parties, though not debated at the Congress, have been discussed threadbare in the press. They are quite patent and so should also be the methods of adjustment. What then could have prevented the Committee from sitting down to its work in the beginning of December and framing its report a week before the Belgaum Congress. But here again the attitude of the Conference seems to be on a par with its policy of hush-hush. The thread of unity is perhaps supposed to be so slender that it can neither be relied upon to stand the strain of random discussions nor be put on a sudden trial for yielding quick results. But then would it not be permissible to think that such a tender little sapling may wither away during long months of arid apathy and delay and that some new political whirlwinds might prove unfavourable for its wholesome growth?

Thus, the Conference succeeded in so far as it courageously grappled with the question of the Ordinance. But after registering its resolution, the Conference grew diffident about its own strength, lost its footing and hurriedly finished by entrusting its duty to a big committee. So there will be no United Congress this year. And who dare predict what will happen next year?

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Commenting on the Bombay Conference, the "Madras Mail" says: Bombay Conference presents to the world a supreme example of irresponsibility of the Indian politicians and their total lack of courage when the best interests of the nation demand that a stand be made in defence of law and order against noisy advocates of obstruction and provokers of violence. The meaning it will convey to other nations is that India's political leaders cannot be trusted to support the Government in putting down anarchical crime.

The "Daily Express" says: All would grant that it was a bold experiment that Mr. Mahomed Ali hit upon of bringing all the political leaders together and the result has so far not been disappointing.

"Justice" says: Truly representative parliament in its more liberal sense it spoke with authority and dignity which augurs well for the future and which we should very much like to see copied in all political deliberations. The paper welcome the spirit of unity that pervaded the deliberation and congratulates their representatives on the good work done. With regard to the suggestion that the political parties should meet at Belgaum, the paper observes the move is a wise one and commends the idea to its leaders all over the presidency.

The "Hindu" says: The Conference constituted a substantial first step towards the achievement of National Unity, and for this result resolve of all parties to place patriotism before party had been responsible. That has opened the vista of glorious possibilities and it is the sacred duty of all parties to see that the atmosphere of the Conference also pervades their everyday political life.

The "Swarajya" says: The Conference has tackled the problem of national unity with sincerity, with devotion and above all with concentration. It is now almost certain that the Belgaum Congress will be the meeting ground for all schools of political thought and it will exclude none from its purview.

The "Hindu's" special correspondent at Bombay understands that a number of united Nationalists of Madras including Messrs. Narasimha Raju, Pamalinga Reddi Ramalinga Chetty, Ragavada Mudaliar M.L. C's. have signed the Congress creed and become Congressmen as the result of the Leaders' Conference.

PURITY CAMPAIGN AMONG THE MASSES.

SUNDAY MEETINGS OF CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

The second round of the Purity Party organised by the Central Labour Board for the purpose of spreading useful and effective knowledge among the poor and backward labouring classes was taken round the Naigaon side on Sunday last in the evening under the guidance and leadership of Mr. Jhabvala. A batch of workers consisting among others of representatives of Labour institutions in Bombay and the Humanitarian League left the offices of Central Labour Board at Parel with a large board held in the front of the party on which instructions were laid down in Marathi regarding temperance, purity in general and abstinence from such other vices as ruin the ignorant classes. The members of the party wore a small badge on their breast and distributed handbills among those who could read which stated many things about temperance, purity of life etc.

The whole party with a musical instrument in the front arrived at Naigaon and halted under the shade of a tree where a large crowd of poor workers assembled. After music was played Mr. Jhabvala began addressing the people present on purity and such other kindred subjects. The following gentlemen, thereafter followed him : Mr. Jayantilal, Mr. Dale Master, Mr. Sadanand, Mr. Kele, Mr. Bhayroo and others. At every interval *bhajans* were sung and at the end useful books and leaflets were distributed. The meeting terminated at a late hour in the evening and the procession returned in the order in which they had gone. Next Sunday the party will visit another locality.

LATE DR. J. A. TURNER.

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TABLET.

Yesterday evening, at the Sanitary Institute Bldgs., His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson performed the ceremony of unveiling the Memorial Tablet to the late Dr. J. A. Turner, late Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality.

DR. TURNER'S SERVICES TO CITY.

Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner in requesting His Excellency to unveil the Tablet said that they had come there that evening to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of one who not only did more than his duty in connection with the health and sanitation of Bombay but was also an intimate personal friend of many of them.

Dr. J. A. Turner, became Health Officer of the City in 1901 and held that onerous post for 18 years. His zeal and energy were unbounded and the Bombay Sanitary Association and the Sanitary Institute, in whose Hall they met, owed their origin to him.

As a Health Officer Dr. Turner had to deal with many difficult problems and they owed to him many ideas and proposals, the carrying out of which would with the blessing of Providence, ultimately place the City on the clear road to good health and sanitation. He died in London 1922.

It was decided on the occasion of the meeting held to perpetuate Dr. Turner's Memory that the Memorial should take two forms:—firstly the foundation of an annual prize in the form of a Gold Medal to be named the Turner Memorial Gold Medal to be awarded every year to the best student passing the Bachelor of Hygiene examination of the Bombay University; secondly it was resolved that a brass Medallion, should be placed in that building.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 had been handed over to the Dean of the Grant Medical College for the annual award of the Turner Memorial Gold Medal while the Medallion and Tablet which they were unveiling that day would stand as a visible memorial of Dr. Turner.

His Excellency then unveiled the Memorial Tablet.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said:

"Although I regret that I never had an opportunity of meeting the late Dr. Turner I am very glad that I was invited by your Chairman to perform this ceremony, as I consider that work such as his deserves to be adequately recognised and suitably remembered. The activities of a Health Officer do not come so much before the public eye, as those of a successful medical practitioner, nor is it possible always to measure the value of his work by its immediate results; but I am convinced that an efficient and vigilant Health Department is of the highest benefit to the public of a great city like Bombay.

It has always struck me as rather strange that, while we say "prevention is better than cure", we have been so slow, even in Europe, to recognise the value of prevention medicine. It is only comparatively recently that this branch of medical science has received the attention which it deserves, and I am glad to learn that, very largely owing to the efforts of Dr. Turner, the public of Bombay has been led to appreciate what can be done by systematic effort on the right lines.

It is, of course, impossible to do much to improve the health conditions of a great city without the co-operation of the people, and in order to secure this co-operation the authorities must keep before the public the benefits to be secured by measures which may, at first sight, appear irksome to many and which do not produce immediate results. The alarming prevalence of malaria in Bombay points to a situation in which the fullest co-operation between the public and the Health Department of the Municipality it absolutely essential, and I trust that measures may be devised, and put into operation, which will reduce the incidence of this disease. Quite apart from the amount of human suffering caused, I feel that the public must realise the serious financial loss to the City which results from malaria and its after-effects, and that they will support the Corporation in their fight against this and other widespread diseases.

Dr. Turner's energy and devotion to duty, the efficiency and thoroughness with which he carried out his work, must be an inspiration to those who are called upon the follow in his footsteps, and I am glad to think that his memory will be kept alive by the Gold Medal which is to be awarded every year, and by the Tablet which it is now my duty to unveil."

The function terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency proposed by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR STUDENTS.

PROPOSAL BEFORE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

It is understood that at a meeting of the Senate of Madras University to be convened shortly a resolution similar to that of Dr. Paranjapye's in the Bombay Senate relating to compulsory military training of University students will be brought forward for discussion.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25.

The Local Labour Union has decided to open a dispensary and a cheap grain shop in the mill-area as an experiment. If the experiment of cheap grain shop is successful the Union hopes to cover the whole mill-area with cheap grain-shops.

Delightfully Refreshing

For Breakfast, after Dinner, or even after a strenuous set of Tennis, there is nothing quite so refreshing and invigorating as a cup of 'piping hot' Polson's Coffee.

It's the greatest 'pickme-up' you have ever tried.

Buy just one tin of Polson's Coffee from your grocer today. It is obtainable everywhere.

BHIWANI MILL CASE.

DEFENCE ARGUMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHIWANI, Nov. 24.

The Bhiwani mill case came up for arguments before Mr. F. A. Connar, Special Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner of Hissar. Mr. Kalander Ali Khan, Public Prosecutor of Hissar appeared for the Crown and Lala Shamlal, Vakil, defended the accused. Rai Bahadur Tarachand and Murlidhar, who stood charged under Sections 409, 420, 477 A of the Indian Penal Code (criminal breach of trust, cheating, forgery for purpose of cheating and abetment etc.) were present in the court. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused in their capacity as agent, treasurer and secretary of the Bawani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills committed criminal breach of trust of an amount of Rs. 164,023, in as much as they purchased with the funds of the Company 800 bales of cotton at Bombay for a sum of Rse. 140,474 and falsely showed in the books of the said company kept at Bhiwani and in the forms and statements submitted to the head office in Bombay that the aforesaid 800 bales had been received at the mill and consumed while the said 800 bales were resold by the accused through Messrs. Kunwarjee Pitamber for Rs. 164,023 thus making a profit of Rs. 23,548 which entire sale proceeds the first accused was alleged to have credited to his private account in the name of his private firm styled Tarachand Murlidhar of Bombay. The accused were thus alleged to have dishonestly misappropriated and converted to their own use the sale proceeds and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 409 I.P.C. The accused were further alleged to have aided and abetted the commission of criminal breach of trust, made false entries in the books forms and statements of the Company and falsified the accounts with the intention of wilfully defrauding the Company.

DEFENCE ARGUMENT.

Lala Shamlal, Vakil argued the case on behalf of the defence, in the course of which he contended that the accused, as agents of the Company, conducted all transactions in their own name through an agent of their own who had absolute authority to buy, sell and enter into agreements on their behalf. The said 800 bales of cotton were purchased in their name by their agent in Bombay and the sale proceeds were credited to their personal account and, therefore, it did not constitute an offence. Referring to the evidence adduced by the prosecution witnesses and the documents produced by the prosecution, the counsel for defence contended that those documents were inadmissible under Section 67 of the Evidence Act, inasmuch as the said documents were not proved as required by the said section. Prosecution witnesses had admitted that those documents were neither written in their own hand nor in their presence. Some of the prosecution witnesses were not absolutely sure about the authorship of these documents. Continuing, Mr. Shamlal said that limited companies were not trusted in the Bombay market for if they failed the liability was limited. But, in the case of private persons the liability was unlimited, and hence the accused carried on all transactions in their own name and it was not wrong to credit the sale proceeds of certain commodity which was purchased in their name to their personal account.

STORY OF A BOGUS RAILWAY RECEIPT.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused produced a bogus railway receipt to show to the auditors that 600 bales of cotton were received at Bhiwani for the mills. This, the defence counsel said, was not possible for, ordinarily, he had seen no railway receipts for more than 100 bales at a time. Moreover, the accused had nothing to do with railway receipts. It was the work of the clerk concerned. Six hundred bales of cotton meant 3,000 maunds which ordinarily was never sent in one consignment under a single receipt.

Magistrate :—Where will he get bogus railway receipts?

Counsel for the defence:—That is a question for the counsel for the prosecution to answer.

Public Prosecutor :—It is not very difficult to get a blank form and put a number on it.

Mr. Shamlal contended that no railway receipt was shown to the auditor. An employee of Messrs. Fergusson and Company, auditors, came to inspect the accounts of the firm, and he was given a statement of the stock in the mills by an employee of the mills. There were so many receipts and it was probable that the auditor did not carefully go through them and took them to be correct. When he was confronted in court whether he saw the particular receipt he had perforce to admit in self-defence that he did see it, for otherwise he would lose his job. Counsel, therefore, was of opinion that there never existed a railway receipt for 600 bales of cotton. It was not proved by the prosecution that the statement of stock was prepared at the instance of the accused on materials supplied by them. The preparation of statements was the work of subordinates and the agents cannot be held responsible for such statements. The accused might have affixed their signatures to it, but that did not make them criminally responsible. They might be held responsible for civil damages but cannot be convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. He asked the magistrate to say from his own experience how many documents he daily signed and how many of them he carefully looked through.

NOT CRIMINALLY LIABLE.

Continuing, the counsel quoted the instance of one Lala Gopal Das, treasury officer, having had to make good a deficit in the treasury caused by payment to a fictitious person. He said Lala Gopal Das was not sent to jail for signing the order of payment. No person could be criminally held responsible either for neglect or oversight. The accused, therefore, could only be made responsible for civil damages if they had signed any statement which was not prepared by them or at their instance. Bundles of receipts and vouchers were often signed long after they were actually prepared, but that did not make the accused criminally responsible for the subject of the documents.

Turning again to the purchase of 800 bales of cotton, the counsel said that he did not deny the purchase which was entered in the registers of the head office. He maintained that the accused could not be charged with misappropriation if they had substituted cotton for cotton.

Proceeding, the counsel argued that an absentee director could not be held responsible for the transactions discussed at a meeting of the Board, even though he might have signified his assent to it on account of the confidence he had in the other directors.

The counsel had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

POSTAL CONFERENCE.

DEMANDS AND GRIEVANCES.

The All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union Conference met again on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Y. G. Talpade in the absence of Mr. Jinnah. A few papers were read after which the conference passed a resolution recording their thanks to the members of the legislature for their support and sympathy in the past and asking for a fresh Committee to inquire into the grievances of the postal employees.

Mr. G. N. Kale of Bhusaval laid stress on the importance of the R. M. S. in the postal administration, urged the removal of their grievances and discountenanced the starting of a separate organisation by the R.M.S.

Mr. Dixit of Nasik put in a word for the branch-postmasters.

Mr. L. M. Purohit of Satara narrated at length the difficulties under which the postal employees laboured particularly in their relationship with the public, because they were often placed in an awkward dilemma.

The first resolution adopted by the Conference was one of loyalty and homage to H. M. the King-Emperor.

NOT A LIVING WAGE.

Several speeches were then made in the course of which it was pointed out that the postal employees were getting less than living wages, that the last inquiry Committee was not representative and did not give them much help and that theirs was a public utility service richly deserving every kind of help from the public. A resolution was passed thanking teh members of both the Legislative bodies for their past help and appealing to them to press Government to appoint at an early date a second Postal Inquiry Committee.

Another resolution asked for a fresh representative committee to inquire into their "irreducible minimum of demands" and redress their grievances which had been embodied in resolutions passed at the four previous sessions of the Conference but on which no action had been taken by Government.

The Conference then proceeded to discuss some constitutional changes and whilst in the midst of the discussion adjourned.

MR. JINNAH'S SPEECH.

Discussion on the annual budget kept the Conference busy on Monday till the arrival of Mr. Jinnah. After the election of the office bearers for the current year, Mr. Jinnah rose amidst loud cheers and praised the Union for its discipline and combination. He said the members of the Union had power and strength which, if they chose, could paralyse the postal service; but, while he assured them every success in attaining the utmost power and the greatest possible strength in their organisation he felt confident that they would not use that power and strength against public interest. If they proceeded with their strength in a constitutional manner they would enlist the entire sympathy of the public and then Government would have to yield to them. (Cheers). The redress of their grievances was a big question involving an enormous amount of money, and the interests of the tax-payer had also to be safeguarded. Their just and legitimate demands, however, were sure to win the sympathies of all. They had already friends in the Assembly in the person of Mr. T. C. Goswami. Mr. N. M. Joshi and others, and now he had acquainted himself with their grievances, so that he would be the better able to speak on their behalf in the Assembly. "I feel sure," he concluded, "that if we proceed in the right direction, we shall win." (Continued applause).

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the President, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and other organisers, after which Mr. Jinnah was garlanded and given an enthusiastic send-off.

The Conference continued for a short time under the presidentship of Mr. Talpade and after transacting some formal business dispersed.

MR. TALPADE'S SPEECH.

The following are some extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Y. G. Talpade, Chairman of the Reception Committee, of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Conference on the opening day:—

In Western countries, the machinery with which labour mainly attains its ambitious goal, consists of a strong and solid Central Union representing all workers engaged in the same industry. It would be of interest to see how far we fulfil this first essential condition. (1) We have the All-India Union with the affiliated Provincial and District Unions. (2) Separate Postmen's Unions in some cases affiliated to their own Provincial Union or working as free lances. (3) All-India (including Burma) Postmasters' Union. (4) Circle Offices' Association in embryo; and, lastly, the intended separate (5) Union of R. M. S. Employees. All these divergent bodies cannot function efficiently. They must necessarily collide. My submission is that we should try and merge all these separate Unions into one strong and solid Central Union under the name and title "All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Union" and the All-India (including Burma) Postmasters' Union and other similar tiny bodies should cease to function as separate entities; that Gazetted Postmasters and employees of all classes should join the Union of their District; that District Unions should go to form Provincial Union and the Provincial Unions should form the active limbs of the Central Union. In this way, we should have a net work of the Central Union spread throughout the country, each branch functioning in its limited sphere of activities under the guidance of the Union of the higher gradient culminating into the Central Union. If we succeed in the formation of our Unions in the above fashion, we shall have included in our fold all Executive Officials from Presidency Postmasters and 1st Class Postmasters down to a Runner; and such a Union will be too formidable a body to be trifled with by Government. Our demands, which will then be tested and weighed by experienced and well-trained Executive Officers before submission to Government, will always have the backing up of the whole Executive; and it will not be an easy matter for the Powers that-be to whittle them down.

Continuing the speaker said: In Delhi, we made a beginning at a time when the recommendations of the Postal Enquiry Committee were still in the embryo. When we framed our Minimum Demands, we had neither experience nor an organization to guide us. The succeeding three years have, however, shown that in the main we were moving on right lines and that our demands were reasonable. We met in three successive Conferences and carried on apace the work of creating new and strengthening the existing Postal Unions. We advanced steadily but surely. Government have not yet granted our demands, it is true, but there is a perceptible change in their attitude. In the beginning our demands were looked down upon and our suggestions were treated with mild contempt and as beneath consideration. But since then some of the same suggestions have been definitely carried out.

The rate of interest on the permanent balances of the Post Office Savings Bank with the Government of India has been increased. The minimum rate for Postal insurance has been doubled and made a little more business-like. The question of revenue from the Telegraph branch of Combined offices is taken up and more equitable appropriation is expected. Unions have received recognition. By the institution of the Local Advisory Boards, the principle of Works Committee has been admitted. The Workmen's Compensation Act has been extended to workmen in the Railway Mail Service. Official opposition to salutary reforms is steadily dying out. Officers of the Department avow sympathy with most of our demands. Above all, the Union movement has fired the imagination of the Post Office officials of all classes and they now realise that what was wrong with them so long was not their poverty but their patience; and that they suffered the injustices and wrongs which poverty entailed so long as they remained patient with their lot. I believe that the time is fast coming when Post Office officials even of the menial class will cease to fear their officers and be bold enough to set forth their just grievances which they labour under and which, they think, are capable of redress. Government, too, appear to have seen the increasing influence of Labour Organisation and are thinking of placing two Trade Unions Bills before the next Sessions of the Legislative Assembly. The first intends to register the Trade Unions and legalise the activities of Trade Unions and extend to them immunity from civil and criminal litigation in the prosecution of their legitimate functions. The second refers to trade disputes and herein we find a reference to the Post Office as a Public Utility Department. The Bills require to be greatly amended. It is however some consolation to think that Labour has made itself felt.

BRITISH LIBERAL ROUT.

AN INDIAN VIEW.

"A Loyal Indian" writes as follows in the "Manchester Guardian" of Nov. 6:—

Sir,—In your paper of to-day's date you ascribe the Liberal reverse to two reasons. The first, "We were foolishly and improvidently led." The second, "Another and a worse is that the fire was misdirected. Not one of the Liberal leaders, whether by accident or design, had a Conservative opponent. Their fire was almost wholly directed against Labour." Is this a recent matter?

Mr. Asquith struck the first blow at Liberalism when he yielded to the Conservative menace, sought and obtained their co-operation to carry on the war. It was a confession of Liberal impotence to carry on the Great War. It was a notice to all concerned that Tory principles would greatly influence England's attitude towards the continuance of the war and in the conclusion of peace. This situation was emphasised with Mr. Asquith's retirement and a Tory Cabinet with Mr. Lloyd George as its tool. India, which had built great hopes on English Liberalism, which had sustained her in her great efforts, practically abandoned all hopes. After the Armistice, when Mr. Lloyd George showed some Liberal tendencies, he was brought to heel by Conservative threats. But did Mr. Asquith and his Liberals rouse the country, as Gladstone did against Beaconsfield in favour of Balkan freedom? On the other hand, did he and the Liberals not call for a treaty of vengeance, against England's own solemn promises of the fourteen conditions which led to Germany's surrender? Is that Liberalism?

Mr. Lloyd George completed the rout of Liberalism by his election policy. Has England, has the Empire, need of a Liberal party which governs it with a predominant Tory party? Face to face with the Tory party, the Empire, the world, and India in particular, would know where they stood. They would then be able to mobilise the moral forces of the world against it. What was the attitude of the Liberal party during the late elections? Was Campbell's prosecution consistent with Liberalism? If not, was not the withdrawal only right? The manner in which it was carried out is a matter of detail, at any rate not one which true Liberalism would have put forward as an election cry. The same remark applies to the Russian Treaty. I believe the National Liberal Federation itself desired a Russian Treaty. The terms of a loan to be settled afterwards, a ground of censure and an election cry! This is not Liberalism. Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George must have known what every Liberal knew: the moment the battle was joined the warcries which would be heard above the din of battle would be the Tory cries of Bolshevism and property and the Labour cry of freedom and equality, and not the Liberal slogan. Yet, whenever and wherever a success of a Conservative over a Labour candidate was announced, it was received with cheers by the Liberal party. One can't help thinking that Mr. Lloyd George stampeded the Liberal party into this election. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, after so many years of Liberal leadership, to enter Parliament on Tory shoulders with the moral obligation of support to a Tory Government, which does not need their support, against the Progressive party! I am glad that Liberalism has been spared that humiliation. English Liberalism, India certainly, cannot look to the Liberal party as the exponents of true Liberalism. It is to be hoped that in the next few years other leaders will come who will carry the flag of Liberalism.

As to the Labour party, nothing better could have befallen them. The leaders of slaves out of the house of bondage are only vouchsafed the vision of the promised land. They may have high ideals. They may even receive the covenant. But the slave mentality, the hankering after the fleshpots, will cling to them, and in action they will not show the will and the daring to act upon their great ideals and face the consequences. For the strengthening of the moral fibre we must look to a generation born and bred in the bracing, life-giving atmosphere of the wilderness. We may look to the Baldwin, the MacDonald, and Henderson juniors, when they take their fathers' place, to uphold the principles of the Labour party.

THE ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—As the writer has observed, the Bengal Ordinance has been a blessing in disguise. It has brought all the Political Parties together after many years; and it has given an unmistakable answer to the bureaucracy, that where the liberty of the nation is invaded and the manhood of the country is challenged, patriots will stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of their motherland. Last night the writer perceived the efficacy of Mahatmaji's fast at Delhi; and it is fully hoped, that under his guidance, all parties will hold their annual functions at Belgaum and thus pave the way for national unity. Any remissness will be regrettable and reprehensible.—Yours etc.,

BAEJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BRITISH MACHINERY EXPORTS.

INDIA AS A CUSTOMER.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" devoted over seven pages in mail week to an examination of the overseas trade of the Unied Kingdom in machinery. The only classes in which retained imports exceed or come close to exports, the article says, are dairy machinery, glass-working machinery, mining coal-cutters machinery for printing, bookbinding, and allied trades. Generally speaking, the United States and Germany are the principal suppliers of these machines, the former being dominant in air compressors (reciprocating) cranes, etc., etc., coal-cutters, pneumatic tools, packing machinery, paper-making machinery, newspaper machinery, reciprocating pumps and weighing machinery. Germany comes second to America in boot-making machinery, filter-presses, paper-making machinery, newspaper machinery, and hand-pumps, and supplies more bookbinding and allied machinery, and about the same amount of hydraulic machinery.

INDIAN IMPORTS.

The imports of textile machinery are small, while exports are sometimes large and are always important. A big trade with Russia and Germany has been nearly lost since the War, but it will presumably revive when the economic condition of those countries improves. India has been the best customer, but shipments fell in 1923 from 62.2 to 57.1 thousand tons, and in the first three-quarters of this year they were only 8.80, 8.09, and 8.75 thousand tons respectively. This decline is due, of course to the depression in the cotton trade, which may now be passing away for a time. A heavy drop in the trade with China is partly attributable to the same cause and partly to the disturbed state of the country, while the fall in exports to Japan is largely due to the consequences of the earthquake. Japan, however, will need a great deal more machinery if she is to carry out her promise to abolish night work in the mills at an early date and China also appears to be bent upon manufacturing on a larger scale when she is able to do so.

Exports of locomotives, as the article points out, depend mainly on the extent to which foreign and colonial Governments are able to enter upon railway construction, and also upon the Protection which they give to home makers. Europe, as a rule, is not a market for British locomotives, except on special occasions, as when France took 4,291 tons in 1911 and Belgium 11,454 tons in 1922. Presumably to replace defective stock which had accumulated during the war, British exports in 1921 reached 47,879 tons, of which India took exactly half, her total being 6.2 per cent above the pre-war average. So far, however, British exports this year hardly promise to reach 60 per cent of the 1911—13 average.

The most remarkable thing about British imports of agricultural machinery it is stated, is the disappearance of British re-export trade, of which over 82 per cent was with Russia and Germany in 1911—13. A large part of the business with those countries in British manufactures has also been lost for the time being.

GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE.

The British Commercial Secretary in Berlin (Mr. J. W. F. Thelwall) informs the Department of Overseas Trade that, according to the "Vassische Zeitung," German foreign trade in September resulted in an adverse trade balance of approximately 59,000,000 gold marks. The increase in imports as compared with the preceding month is mainly due to foodstuffs, raw materials, and half-fin shed manufactures and finished manufactures. The larger food imports are accounted for chiefly by the late harvest in individual parts of Germany. As regards raw material imports, the increase is greatest in the case of textile raw materials, furs, tobacco, and oil fruits. The imports of textile products have increased considerably.

The decrease in exports is principally due to food and drink and finished goods. In the case of the former, the decline was greatest in the sugar exports, while barley showed an important increase.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL BOOM.

A cablegram received from the "Iron Trade Review" Cleveland, Ohio, states:—Heavy purchases of iron and steel covering next year's first quarter requirements. Chicago mills filling up order-books; advance in plates shapes and bars dol. 2 ton. Pig iron stiffening. October pig-iron production 2,461,000 tons. Operating furnaces 182. New Zealand asks for 16,000 tons rails, New South Wales 11,000. The month's rail purchases total half a million ton. Several users seek to cover the whole of next year's requirements. Heavy oil tank demands pending. Pipe mills running 70 per cent average. Shape market strong.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

IN BOMBAY NEXT JANUARY

National Baby Week was held in Bombay in January of this year and met with gratifying success. The results achieved were so encouraging that it has been decided to organise another next year, it is hoped in January. Lady Wilson has again consented to act as President and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir as Chairman. The Honorary Secretary is Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and the Honorary Treasurer the Honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah.

A meeting of the Committee was held at the Secretariat on Tuesday last when the preliminary work of organisation was completed, sub-committees formed etc. It has been decided to concentrate effort on three centres only this year, in the Fort, Girgaum and Parel.

The Members of the Working Committees include:—

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. Major-General Hooton, Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Dr. Sorab G. Hormusji, Dr. K. B. Shroff Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, Dr. S. Noronha, Mrs. H. B. Clayton, Mrs. Nanibai Gajjar, Dr. S. T. Meherbomji, Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy, Mr. J. F. Gennings, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Dr. Mangaldas Mehta, Mr. P. A. Kelly Dr. H. V. Tilak, Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr P. J. Marzban, Mr. T. K. Roddan, Mr. M. R. Tambe, and Mr. S. K. Bole

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, November 26.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2137-24—N C Dalal and Co, Liladhar Devji v Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.

4601-23—India and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Babulal, Rustomji and C.

485 -24—Wadia G and Co., vs. Sadi Alimehomed and Co., Damoder Shrinivas Barve, Vachha and Co.

5208-23—Surveyor and Co., vs. Kharas Bros. and Co. Abdul Karim Tarmahomed Shah and Co.

190 -24—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., vs. Lakhmichand Khetsey, Ganput Abaji Tate and another Thathe and Co.

1683-23—Paralkar and M. vs. Girjabai, Ramchandra Babaji Tande and anor. Thathe and Co., Manilal and K.

2078-23—Thatte and Co. vs. Ramchandra Babaji Tavde, Girjabai, Paralker and M. Manilal and K.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 45.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

5074-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Kaikhasru Berumji Mehta v Ismail Cassam Khan, Mirza and M.

SHORT CAUSES. (RENT SUITS).

3379-24—Dastur and Co, Riya Dhanrajgiri Narsigirji v N G Warde, H L Shaw.

LONG CAUSES.

5074-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Kaikhasru Byramji Mehta v Ismail Kassum Khan, Mirza and Mirza.

1599-24—Payne and Co, Khalid Mahomed Mishari v Jeewibai and ors, Crawford B and Co.

3594-24—Rustomji and G, Rahimatbai v Cassamali Gulamhusein, Ferreira and V.

1419-18—Captain and V, Abdulla Nazerali Chaiwalla v Maneckfai Mansukhlal Bhagubhai, Edgelow G W and Co.

161-20—Captain and V, Abdulla Nazerali Chaiwalla v Maneckfai Mansukhlal Bhugubhai, Edgelow G W and Co.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee v Hemraj Valji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

584-23—Dallas and Co, Jaiji Hormusjnam Peshotam Jamash, vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and anotner, Payne and Co, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4733-23—Crawford B and Co, Shah Versi Poonja v M M Chatterji Banerji and Co, Payne and Co.

4224-24—Mehta L and Co, R P Mistry and Co v Sadashiv Rajaram Desai and Co, Payne and Co.

4341-23—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee v Thakoredas Dharamdas and ors, Shamrao M and H.

5018-23—Motichand and D, Ahmed Karim Thanawalla and anr v Suratchandra Mancharam, Manilal and K.

795-23—Mulla and M, Hukmuchand Rambhagat v Hiranand Mancharam, Manilal and K.

2784-23—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Ramdas Jogaiya v Ramkarandas Jainarayan and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1979-23—Malvi M R and Co, Amulakchand Wevaram v Durgaprasad Balwant, Mulla and M.

4725-23—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Rameshawar Prasad and anr, Vachha and Co.

1350-24—Jehangir and S, Currimbhai Abdul Husein Plumber v Dilshad Begum, Tyabji D and Co.

1042-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jeram Dhanaji and Co v Jamnadas Mathuradas and ors, Merwanji R and Co.

1718-24—Motichand and D, Punamchand Bahadurchand v Thakoredas Mangaji and anr, Purnanand C and J.

1129-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jiwatlal Pratapsi v Jesiram Jugannath and Co, Khandwalla and Chh, Bhaishanker K and G.

1176-24—Mulji P and P, N H Moos v Kasturchand Poonamchand, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3382-22—Purnanand C and J, Sugrabai v Sakhiabai and anr, Purnanand C and J, Motichand and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1835-24—Bhaishanker K and G, The Yokonama Specie Bank Ltd, vs M Chunilal and Co, Jansedji R and D.

1850-23—Mulji Th and Co., vs. Kasturbai, Goswami Shri 108 Dwar Keshaiji Valabhaiji Maharaj, Dallas and Co.

3350-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd v Mirajmal Motilal and Co Shah and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

73-23—Madhawji and Co, Shrikrishna Ruiya v Tallackchand and Shapurji and anr, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

2826-24—Crawford B and Co, Colthurst Harding Ltd v D Tucker and Co, Amin and D.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Mulji, vs Pranshanker Narbutshanker Ghelabhai and others, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.

1321-24—Rele and Co, Nirabai, vs Gajanan Bhimrao Kalseker, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2133-24—Mohile P and P, Ratilal Tribhowandas Thakar, vs Manilal Maganlal and others, Bhaishanker K and G, Motichand and D.

2754-24—Thakoredas and Co, Kashinath Ramji Nagweker, vs Balkrishna Mahadeo Warekar and others, Smetham B and L.

2896-24—Ferreira and V H Raghuram and Co, vs Anandrao B Pakhade, Judah and S.

1934-19—Madhawji and Co, Kakubhai alias Bhimji Purshotam, vs Hargowan Kanji and another, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G, Mehta and Co.

1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhawji Kutchand, vs Narandas Dharamsey and others, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

S-C-Ct-1321-1954-19—Mulla and M, Narandas Dharamsey, vs Unamed son of Narandas Nathu, Madhawji and Co.

2727-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhauji Hurji and Co, Narandas Kakubhai Matthraji and Co.

3243-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Jiwandas, vs Narandas Kakubhai, Dubash and Co.

1225-22—M B Chothia and Co, Shantilal Bhotambhai, vs Kakubhai Bhimji Purshotam and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

2468-19—Edgelow G W and Co, M A Karanjewalla, vs Moreshwar H Juker and others, Shamrao M and H, Amin and D.

839-19—Captain and V, Bruch and Co, vs Goverdhandas Anuluck and others, N C Dalal and Co.

969-19—Pandia and Co, Hiraji Morarji, vs Walji Khimji and Co, Sunderdas and Co.

467-22—Payne and Co, Alimahomed Sale Mahomed, vs Kashinath D Khote and others, Daphtary F and D.

229-16—Daphtary F and D, Mathuradas Dosa, vs Jairam Dayal Dosa and others, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Madhowji and Co.

1371-16—Daphtary F and D, Goverdhandas Keshawji, vs Champsy Dosa and others, Payne and Co, Madhawji and Co.

1372-16—Daphtary F and D, Goverdhandas Keshawji, vs Champsy Dosa and others, Payne and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsey Ratansy and another v Padamsy Parbhudas, Amin and D.

1960-19—Sunderdas and Co, Navibai, vs Keshauji Kanji, Mulla and M.

2353-19—Tvabji D and Co, Gulabchand Nathuji v Vaktaji Hathaji and ors, Soonderdas and Co.

5 PER CENT FRENCH NATIONAL REDEEMABLE LOAN 1924.

The Manager, Comptoir National D'Escompete De Paris (Bombay) sends the following detailed information with reference to the new Loan issued this month by the French Government:—

"The Loan will be issued at par (viz. Frs. 500 for each Bond.) It will yield 5 per cent interest p. a. which will be paid in half yearly instalment on 25th April and 25th October.

The bonds will be redeemable at the rate of 150 per cent in 1930. Moreover, on 25th October in each year a certain number of Bonds will be drawn for redemption, at the same rate of 150 per cent on the following basis starting from the 6th year.

20,000 Bonds in the sixth year for each million

30,000 Bonds in the seventh year of bonds

40,000 Bonds in the eighth year for each million

50,000 Bonds in the nineth year of bonds

The balance in the tenth year

The Bonds are obtainable in denomination of 500.1000.10.000 and 100000 franks, yielding respectively Frs. 25.50.500.5000 interest p.a.

The first coupon will be paid on the 25th April 1925

Provisional certificates with coupons attached for some time will be delivered at the time of subscription and they will be exchanged later for definite Bonds.

The interest, as well as capital when reimbursed, is free of all French taxes present and future.

The subscription is opened until 10th December next it may be eventually closed before that date.

I shall be pleased to forward application of anyone wishing to subscribe."

(Continued from column 6.)

A Ltd, 198 cwts Poppyseed, C Jivanlal and Co.

S. S. Shinno Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Moji:—119 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 234 bales cotton, N Futenaly and Co, 1,109 bales cotton, Gosho K kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—356 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—651 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Morioka Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton Twist, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd. 120 cwts Shark fins, R Dhunji and Co, 22 cwts Eishmaws, R Dhunji and Co.

For Shanghai:—159 cwts Sandalwood Billets, S Nowroji and Co, 75 cwts Saudalwood Powder, S Nowroji and Co.

S. S. Amur Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, G Doosa and Co, 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

IMPORTS.

November 25.

S. S. Karoa, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Durban:—251 boxes gold Bullion, 10 cases Jam, 805 tons coal.

From Delagoa Bay:—210 tons coal.

From Mozambique:—193 bars Lead, 159 bags Cauris, 100 bags Jugo Beans, 18 bags Colombo Root.

From Zanzibar:—2,369 bales cloves, 96 bales C Stems, 20 bags Betelnuts, 19 tasks Ivory, 2 cases Ivory.

From Mombassa:—1,201 bales cottons, 4 Tusks Ivory, 1 case Ivory, 25 bundles Goat skins, 62 cases Gum Kopal, 39 bags Empty bottles, 25 bags Coffee, 687 bags Potatoes.

From Seychelles:—1,294 bags copra, 12 bags Coco de Mer.

S. S. Golconda, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Calcutta:—7,282 tons coal.

S. S. Devanha, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from London:—1 case Lubricating Oil, 3 boxes Silver and Nickel Coin, 1 dies Steel Strips, 8 casks White Lead, 4.0 box Gold coin, 26 boxes Bar Gold, 200 bundles Cement, 10 drums Spirits, 671 Acid Jars, 68 cases Jams and Marmalade, 39 cases Confectionery, 15 cases Medicines, 507 cases Brandy, 45 cases Wine, 46 cases Glass Bottles, 90 cases Oilman's Stores, 54 cases Vinegar, 30 cases Sherry, 25 cases Soap, 100 cases Vegetable Oil.

From Marseilles:—6 bales Velvets, 40 kegs Hypasulpnite, 30 cases Cochinel, 12 cases Velvet Ribbon, 100 bags Almonds, 24 packages Mineral water.

From Piraeus:—200 bags Almonds, 2,000 cases Figs.

From Alexandria:—25 bales cottons.

S. S. Dongola, Agents, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Aden:—1 box Pearls, 2 boxes Gold coin, 177 bars silver.

S. S. Bandra, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Busrah:—52 bales cottons, 164 bundles dates, 2,236 baskets dates, 1,140 bags, 150 bags Betap iron, 200 bags dry beans, 80 bags Old Brass.

From Manomeran:—23 bags Gum, 837 bundles Dates.

From Koweit:—135 bundles Specie.

From Bushire:—11 cases Shoes, 10 cases Assofoetida, 4 bundles Specie, 75 bags Almonds 481 bags Almond Kernels, 119 bags Raisins, 275 bags Gum, 30 bags Po seed.

From Bahrein:—231 bundles Specie, 56 boxes Specie, 10 tins Pearls, 17 bundles skins, 15 bags Mahlab, 100 bags Dates.

From Linga:—39 bundles Specie, 2 tins Pearls.

From Henjam:—1 case Pearls.

From B/Abbas:—5 bundles Specie, 26 bundles M Roots, 41 bundles Rose Buds, 40 bundles Attares, 3 bags Attares, 30 Jottas Assofoetida, 28 cases Assofoetida, 64 bags Almonds, 207 bags Almond seeds, 75 bags Raisins, 205 bags Pistas.

From Muskat:—27 bundles Specie, 4 mat bags Mother of Pearls Shells, 160 crates Pomegranates, 21 boxes Dates, 2,067 bags dates.

From Karachi:—16 drums Lubricating oil, 42 barrels Lubricating oil, 320 bags Sugar soft, 200 bags Boiled Rice.

S. S. Varela, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Basrah:—6 cases Currency Notes, 193 bags Almonds, 48 bags Moong, 561 bags Dates, 1,291 bundles dates, 21,084 baskets dates.

From Karachi:—2 bales cottons.

S. S. Alavi, Agents, Turner Morrison and Co Ltd, from Jeddah:—21 cases Specie. 22 cases Dates.

From Aden:—93 bales J G Sheetings, 7 bales skins, 50 bundles Alkali, 13 bags Gum Mirrah, 14 bags Gum Arabic.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 25.

Vigo, Rowntee, Hull.

DEPARTURES.

November 26.

Shinoho Maru, K Tsuzeno, Kobe.
Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.
Bandra, Landon, Busreh.

LOADING.

November 25.

Steamer Crisfield, for New York.

S. S. Vigo:—The Wilson Line steamer Vigo, 3,225 tons, Captain Rowntee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shincho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinoho Maru, 3,582 tons, Captain A. Tsuzeno, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Karoa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s African mail steamer Karoa, 3,608 tons, Captain D. M. Macdonald, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with a mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bandra, 1,817 tons, Captain J. C. Lindon, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

November 25.

S. S. California for Liverpool:—11 cases wool, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 34 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 76 bales wool, R Esmail, 120 bales cotton, Gill and Co, 75 bales wool, Duval Sassoon and Co Ltd, 240 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd, 33 bales wool, S Hasam and Co.

For New York:—3 bales Woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co Ltd.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—16 bales wool, Thos Cook and Son, 200 cwts Oil Cake Sidiments, N V Velmohamed, 110 bales cotton Fly Oily, Khimji Visram and Co.

For Marseilles:—112 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

For Glasgow:—107 bundles shooks, J E Jowitt and Co, 17 bundles Hoops, J E Jowitt and Co, 2000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co 8 casks Empty casks with Heads, J E Jowitt and Co.

For Marseilles or Liverpool:—3,200 cwts Groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—1 package cotton and woollen carpets, The American Express Co.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—4 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 4,500 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 2,000 cwts Wheat Fine Pollards, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S. S. Maneia, for Antwerp:—2,000 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd, 100 cwts Gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co.

For Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co, 2,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton, Khimjee Visram and Co, 1,001 cwts Linseed, Vardhman Bros Ltd, 1,005 cwts Poppyseed, Vardhman Bros Ltd.

For London:—40 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons.

For Buenos Ayres:—70 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

S. S. Marya Petrinovic for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S. S. Neeby Khan for Antwerp:—247 cwts crushed Myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros, 500 cwts Myrabolams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd, 220 bales cotton, Arjan Kanji and Co, 29 bales cotton fly, C Peraj & Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Wardenfels for Hamburg:—2,000 cwts Groundnuts, Volkart Bros, 150 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co, 105 cwts Apricot Kernels, Tamboli and Co, 5 cwts Manuda Flowers, Thos Cook and Son, 35 bales cotton fly, T Dawoodbhoy and Co, 110 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros Ltd.

For Brewen:—200 cwts Mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Antara for Genoa:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwts Gingelly seed, Volkart Bros, 4,000 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Pilsna for Piraeus:—9 cases Butter (1,008 lbs), The Oriental Creamery and Dairy Farm.

For Trieste:—110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

For Malta:—10 bales cotton twist, The David Mills Co Ltd.

S. S. Crisfield for New York:—19,980 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros, 100 bales cotton waste (clean) C Peraj and Co, 490 cwts Myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros. 70 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 40 bales Kapok cotton, Birla Bros Ltd, 1,339 cwts Gum Arabic, N Mulji and Co, 99 cwts Gum Karaya, N Mulji and Co, 4,004 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd, 2,002 cwts Myrabollams, F P Campbell and Co Ltd, 7 cases Papier Machie, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 1 box Papier Machie, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 2 bales and 5 packages Numdhas Cox and King's Shipping

(Continued in Column 5.)

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DECORATOR OF INDIAN PALACES

SUIT FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL

RESIDENT'S WIFE'S COMMISSION.

The alleged wrongful dismissal of an art decorator named Henry Knowles Smith, of Dower House, Gerrards Cross, who it was stated had carried out decorative work in many of the palaces of European royalties and Indian ruling princes, was the subject of an action in the King's Bench Division yesterday (Oct. 30) before Mr. Justice Branson, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

The defendants were his late employers, Messrs. H. H. Martyn and Co., Ltd., art decorators, Sunningend Works, Cheltenham, who pleaded justification of the dismissal.

Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., said the plaintiff had been an art decorator for forty years in the employ of many of the largest firms in London. He did work for many of the ruling princes of India and for British and European royal families. He became accustomed to the tastes of the Indian princes, and knew the best way to obtain work from them.

He became acquainted with a Mrs. Kaye, a daughter of a Secretary of the Legislative Council in India, and a relative of Governors of several of the States. Mrs. Kaye was thus acquainted with a large number of leading people, while her husband, Colonel Kaye, held many important positions. From time to time he became Resident in States where the ruler happened to be a minor, and in this way he was Resident of the State of Indore from 1907 to 1911.

MAHARAJAH'S FRIEND.

Mrs. Kaye, as the wife of the Resident, took an active part in entertaining, and was invited by the young Maharajah to perform various public functions. The friendship continued after the Maharajah came of age, and Mrs. Kaye was still on visiting terms with him.

In 1919 the plaintiff was engaged by the defendant firm to take charge of their London branch in Grafton Street, and about that time the Maharajah was anxious to beautify and improve one of his palaces at Lal Bagh. The matter was placed in the hands of a Major Barker, who communicated with several firms in London, including the defendants, which the result that the matter came into the hands of the plaintiff.

In his desire to secure the work for his firm the plaintiff sought the assistance of Mrs. Kaye. She wrote to the Maharajah asking him to give the work to plaintiff and his firm, and he agreed and instructed Major Barker to enter into a contract with them.

Mr. Parker was then sent out to arrange certain alterations, and it appeared that Mr. Parker was anxious to get the credit for obtaining the contract. In October, 1920, information was conveyed to plaintiff which made him very anxious as to the financial position of his firm.

PLAINTIFF'S COMMISSION.

Fearing that he might lose his commission on the Indore contract, which was for £70,000, he endeavoured to get the contract in the joint names of himself and the firm, but never contemplated that the work should be taken from the firm.

The plaintiff, in the witness-box, said he secured a large amount of Indian work for the defendants, who had very little before he joined the firm. It was arranged that Mrs. Kaye should have a commission on the contract.

In reply to Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., for the defence, the plaintiff said he first met Mrs. Kaye in 1905, when she was the wife of Colonel Kaye. He knew the Colonel well.

Sir Henry:—In 1919, when in the defendants' employ, were you acting for the Maharajah of Alwar?—Yes.

Was Mrs. Kaye trying to get money from him?—He gave her money.

You got it for her?—Yes, she was in financial difficulties at the time.

I am going to suggest that you and Mrs. Kaye were very fond of running these Indian Princes, and were absolutely unscrupulous in the way you got money either out of them or your employers?—I deny it.

How much did the Maharajah of Alwar give Mrs. Kaye through you?—£500.

Did you hear of her reputation in India?—I heard her spoken of in a respectful way.

You are a married man living apart from your wife?—That is so.

Mrs. Kaye had no ground for saying in one of her letters that she was about to be married to you?—No; but I hoped to get a divorce.

COUNSEL'S MOTIVE.

I want to show the Court that you are a man entirely unworthy of the slightest credit. Were there any grounds for divorce?—I wanted my wife to divorce me. There were no grounds for divorce, and that was why the case fell through.

The witness said that he went to India on the same boat as Mrs. Kaye, and that they went to Paris together to see the Maharajah of Indore and stayed at the same hotel. They arranged that Mrs. Kaye was to have five per cent commission on all orders introduced by her.

Counsel asked about an order placed with the firm by Prince Ranjitsinhji, and the witness said Mrs. Kaye gave the information that he had a house at Staines that he was about to furnish, and on her advice the witness went and saw his Highness.

The hearing was then adjourned.

CLOSE QUESTIONING BY JUDGE.

The plaintiff continuing his evidence (on Oct. 31st) stated in reply to Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C. (for the defendants), that he was now living at a hotel in London.

Counsel referring to the fact that the witness had attempted to secure the Indore contract in the joint names of himself and the firm, asked him whether it was his intention to secure the contract for himself.

The witness:—No.

The Judge:—Has it occurred to you since that you were committing a gross breach of duty in what you did?—No.

And that is your standard of morality.?

The witness:—I was merely protecting myself.

Sir Henry:—There was no doubt about your intention to get the contract for yourself. Mrs. Kaye in her letter to you says she is asking the Maharajah to give the contract to you personally.

The witness said it was to be given to him as the representative of the firm.

The Judge:—She was asking him to give the contract personally to you, and that could mean only one thing. If it was not for you personally why did you not point out the mistake?

No answer was given.

Sir Henry:—I suggest that this was a plot between you two to show that the contract was secured through her and intended for you personally.

The Judge:—In getting the contract in your name you were going against the interests of your firm?—I was merely protecting my own interests.

And you promised her 5 per cent for getting the matter through in that way. Do you think that was a breach of duty?—I don't think so.

Sir Henry:—Mrs. Kaye has sued the firm with a view to getting commission on the contract?—Yes.

Sir Henry:—Did you represent to the Maharajah that the firm was dishonest and dishonourable?—I may have said so at the time.

You suggested to him that the firm was charging 50 per cent too much?—That was after I was dismissed.

Counsel:—Those prices were approved by you when you were in their employ.

Counsel read a letter by the witness urging the Maharajah to cancel the contract and not to support the defendants in their "dishonourable and dishonest conduct." The writer also appealed to the Maharajah "as to his own kin" for the favour of his orders and offered to carry out the contract for £20,000 less than the defendants.

MRS. KAYE'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Edith Mary Kaye was then called and stated that she was the widow of Colonel James Kaye, who held many important appointments in India, and from 1907 to 1909 was Resident of Indore during the minority of the ruling Prince. During that period the Colonel had sole charge of the affairs of the State.

The Maharajah and she were the best possible friends. She first met the plaintiff in Alwar in 1905. When she next met him in 1919 she had written to the Maharajah of Alwar, as one of her oldest friends, asking for a loan of £500. The plaintiff, as his agent, was sent to see her in regard to the matter, and afterwards brought her the money.

The witness said that when she returned to England the plaintiff asked her to help him to get work in India for his firm. She was able through a friend to give him information that Prince Ranji wanted his house at Staines redecorated, and she also promised to do her best to assist the plaintiff to get the Indore contract. She believed that she could do so as the Maharajah at the time of her husband's death had promised to be of service to her at any time.

The hearing was then adjourned.

Mrs. Edith Mary Kaye, resuming her evidence yesterday, (Nov. 3.) stated that no effort was made by her to get the contract made out in the plaintiff's name until after he was dismissed.

Mr. Joy (cross-examining):—In December, 1920 you and Mr. Smith were occupying a flat?—No, not a flat, a house.

And while you were there you had in your service a butler who had been with the late owner?—I had.

Were you occupying the front bedroom of the premises and Mr. Knowles Smith an adjoining one with a communicating door?—It was never opened.

Did you hear Mr. Smith say that his wife declined to divorce him?—He did not tell me so on that occasion. Mr. King said he thought he would be able to sway the wife.

Did Mr. King in your presence press Mr. Smith to return to his wife?—No, he did not.

Did he appeal to you as a woman that you should leave Smith and let him go back to Mrs. Smith?—Certainly not—not a word.

Did you tell him you definitely refused to give up Smith, saying "I will not give up my match?"—I never said such a thing in my life. It is an abominable lie.

Asked if she knew what was the minimum ground to enable a wife to obtain divorce the witness said she was under the impression that desertion and an application for the restoration of conjugal rights was sufficient.

DENIALS OF MISCONDUCT.

Were you then engaged to Mr. Smith?—Certainly not. How could I be: You can't be engaged to a married man.

Just after the interview with Mr. King you wrote to the Rajah alluding to Mr. Smith as the gentleman you were going to marry?—I had every reason to think so Mr. King said he would be able to persuade Mrs. Smith to divorce her husband.

The witness agreed that since 1920 she and Mr. Smith had stayed at the same hotels and in the same house. They always occupied separate rooms.

Mr. Holman Gregory (re-examining):—You have denied that misconduct has ever taken place between you and Mr. Smith and that is correct?—I absolutely deny it on my oath.

This concluded the plaintiff's case.

Sir Henry Maddocks K.C., for the defence submitted that the plaintiff had made out no case. The plaintiff, he said, had refused to obey orders, and the defendants were justified in dismissing him.

Mr. Harry John Parker, Manager of the defendants' London branch, gave evidence that he wrote to Mr. Smith accusing him of attempting to double-cross his firm. That was his view at the time, and it was now. It was untrue that he intrigued to get Mr. Smith out of the business and himself in so as to make his position secure. He got no commission in the business, but Mr. Matryn gave him a car as a present.

"MANAGER'S DISMISSAL MERITED."

Mr. Justice Branson, in giving judgment on Nov. 4, said it was not material for him to consider the suggestion which had been made that the plaintiff and Mrs. Kaye had committed adultery. But it was material to consider that they were on terms of close intimacy and contemplated getting married if the plaintiff could get his wife to divorce him.

In his opinion the evidence of the plaintiff and also of Mrs. Kaye was quite unreliable. It was perfectly plain from Mrs. Kaye's letters that she was asking the Maharajah to give the plaintiff the contract, and he thought it was plain that the Maharajah was asked to give the contract to the plaintiff personally, and that the plaintiff clearly knew it. The plaintiff's intention was to get the contract himself so that he might make what terms he liked with the defendants. It was a most improper proceeding.

The plaintiff told lies in his letters to the defendants, and attempted to seduce Mr. Parker, their representative, from his duty. If ever an employee deserved dismissal the plaintiff did. It was impossible to justify the plaintiff's conduct in refusing to work with Mr. Parker, and that conduct merited the instant dismissal which he received.

The action failed, and there must be judgment for the defendants. The plaintiff would have the £43.16s. brought into court as salary due to him, and he was entitled to the account he claimed of the profits of the London branch of the defendant's business for the ten months to March, 1921, and payment of 10 per cent of those profits.

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